THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 123. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

ROMANCE IN THE ARMY.

A Horrible Wife Murder.

The City of Boston.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

AN ARMY ROMANCE.

Colonel Bailey Court-martialled for Divorcing His Wife—Generals Grant and Sherman on the Lady's Side.

During the past two weeks an army court-martial has been in session in New York. The subject of the court-martial is Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Elisha J. Bailey. Lieutenant-General Sherman has preferred charges against him of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications are desertion from and refusal to support his lawful wife and other scandalous conduct. General Vodges is President of the court.

THE WRONGED WIFE.

The case excites unusual interest among officers of the army and others. The lady is well known in fashionable circles in Boston, New York, and Washington. She has rare personal beauty, is possessed of indomitable courage and energy, and it is through her efforts alone that the court-martial to try her husband has been ordered.

Mrs. Bailey is the daughter of the well-known Hon. Jacob Broome, ex-member of Congress from Delaware.

THE MARRIAGE.

She resided with her father in Wilmington until three years ago, when at the age of eighteen years she married Colonel Bailey, who was then about fifty years of age. She claims that she was a mere child when she married; that although without thought she wedded an old man, she has always been true to her marriage vow, and that her only crime has been innocent flirtations with army officers. As Colonel Bailey was of a very jealous disposition, these flirtations caused him much uneasiness, and were finally magnified in his eyes into heinous offenses.

WHAT IS SHOWN BY EVIDENCE.

The evidence adduced before the court-martial shows that in the spring of 1868 Colonel Bailey was stationed in Wilmington, in charge of the Government Hospital. There he wooed and won his wife. A few weeks afterward Colonel Bailey was detailed to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. His young wife accompanied him. In the fort the pair occupied what are known as officers' quarters, and her society was in the main composed of army officers and their associates.

FOOD FOR SUSPICION.

Colonel Bailey asserts that one day he entered his tent and found Lieutenant Cuyler enjoying a cosy *tete-a-tete* with Mrs. Bailey. They were looking over an album containing photographs of various army officers. The Lieutenant was very familiar and affectionate. Colonel Bailey ordered him out of his tent and swore at him like a trooper. He did not confine his oaths to Lieutenant Cuyler alone, but cursed all the army officers, from the commander-in-chief down to the eighth corporal in his own regiment. He then demanded an explanation from his wife. She acknowledged that she was having a little flirtation with the Lieutenant, but disclaimed anything further. The Colonel then called in Colonel Gilson, now cooling himself off in the Dry Tortugas, where he was sent by General Sherman, and the two colonels endeavored to force a confession from Mrs. Bailey. She replied, "I will never confess to a lie; I am innocent of everything except a flirtation."

THE FORCED CONFESSION.

After this she was locked in her room. Colonels Bailey and Gibson then wrote what purported to be her confession. Assisted by a Boston lawyer, Mrs. Bailey says that they frightened a drill sergeant into swearing to evidence of Mrs. Bailey's unfaithfulness to her husband. This sergeant is now on his way from Alaska to testify to the same facts before the present court-martial. All this took place in October, 1868. By mutual agreement the Colonel and his wife then separated. He retained her purported confession. Within two months, however, a reconciliation was effected through the influence of army officers, desirous of hushing up the scandal. Colonel Bailey met his wife at the house of the Reverend Mr. Cushing, principal of Auburndale Seminary. A benediction was pronounced, a blessing was invoked, and both agreed to live in peace and harmony.

THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE ON DIVORCES.

Within a week the Colonel again became jealous, and left her. He went immediately to Dover, the capital of Delaware. The Legislature was in session. Through the influence of some friends he had a secret bill of divorce drawn up and passed by both houses of the Legislature. This left his wife destitute, and dependent upon the charities of the officers at Fort Warren. They raised money to defray her expenses to Dover, where she went. She visited the leading members of the Legislature and told her pitiful story. The Hon. J. M. Comegys espoused her cause and used his influence to secure a repeal of the bill by which the divorce was granted. The act was rescinded by the unanimous vote of both houses, and the parties again stood before the law in the relation of man and wife.

BAILEY OFF FOR ALASKA.

On March 24, 1870, Mrs. Bailey learned that her husband was in New York, under the assumed name of H. S. Borden. She immediately resolved to pursue and constrain him to contribute to her maintenance. She arrived at the Metropolitan on the 31st of March. Colonel Bailey was greatly agitated at her presence. He left the hotel in great haste, without even stopping to pay his bill, and left directions with the clerk to pack his trunk. The wife, again deserted and left destitute, found a friend in Colonel Totten of the regular army, who paid her board bill and furnished her with money to go to Washington. She determined to lay her case before President Grant and the War Department. Meantime the husband, becoming alarmed at the persistence of his wife, managed to procure an order detailing him to service in Alaska, where he hoped to be out of his wife's reach.

MRS. BAILEY BEFORE THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Bailey arrived in Washington during the first week of last month. She called upon President Grant and narrated, with tears in her eyes, her sad history. General Grant became deeply interested and gave her a letter introducing her to General Sherman and Secretary Belknap. She visited both these officers, and pleaded her case with an earnestness that completely won them over to her.

At her request General Sherman ordered the present court-martial and summoned Colonel Bailey from Alaska to answer. He is expected to arrive in a few days, when the judgment of the Court will be submitted to the War Department.

With Grant, Sherman, Belknap, McDowell, and a beautiful woman on one side, and a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on the other, the result of the case cannot be doubtful.

—It costs $30 to talk non-cense to the census taker.

A BROKEN-DOWN MAYOR.

Corporation Creditors After the Mayor of Washington—His Check Dishonored.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:—

At the January term of the Circuit Court, Thomas Murray and wife obtained a judgment against the corporation of Washington for injuries sustained by falling down an embankment, for $500; and said judgment not having been paid after the counsel for plaintiffs, Mr. Bradley, had informed the Mayor by letter, the Marshal levied on the lot on C street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, to satisfy the same.

This lot is known as the "Spring Lot," and was purchased by the corporation because of its containing a never-failing spring of pure water. The property was advertised to be sold to-day, but on Saturday the Mayor drew a check on the First National Bank for the amount of judgment and costs, amounting altogether to over seven hundred dollars. The bank refused to pay the check, and it was returned to the Mayor, who was in a quandary what to do. Cook, Morse, and the rest of the gang assured him that it would never do to have the fact get out that he had allowed this valuable piece of corporation property to be sold by the sheriff; and finally he, with great reluctance, made a dive into his own pockets for the money to satisfy the judgment.

There are a score of other hungry creditors waiting to get a clutch at tne same spring property, but Bowen is consoling himself with the thought that there will not be time for them to get it under the sheriff's hammer before the election comes off.

WIFE MURDER.

Horrible Murder by an Alabama Legislator.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail* communicates the following, of which news has been received by telegraph, under date of Roanoke, Ala., May 10:—

A most brutal and fiendish murder was committed in Clay county, near Ashland yesterday, in which William Taylor was the cowardly actor. This fiend in human form misrepresents Chambers county in the Alabama Legislature. Our informant, the Rev. Mr. Culpepper, tells us that Taylor had been on a spree for several days, and had abused his wife to that extent that she appealed to her brother, who resides near Louina, for protection. She requested him to come and carry her to his home for a few days, as she could no longer bear her husband's repeated brutality.

Her brother went up, but did not take her back with him; in consequence of some misunderstanding or failure to make the necessary arrangements for travelling. She remained, and things grew from bad to worse until the afternoon of yesterday, when they culminated in her death at the hands of him who had promised to love, cherish, and protect her.

The inhuman wretch shot her from the rear, coward that he was, the ball entering at the back of the head and emerging in front, his victim living but one hour.

It is not known what caused him to commit this diabolical murder.

We learn that Taylor moved to his present home some time in the latter part of the winter or the first of the spring, his former residence having been at Hickory Flat, Chambers county. Mr. Culpepper informed us that he had been arrested.

GENERALITIES.

Condemnation Extraordinary—$80,000 Damages.

A jury of condemnation was in session for a day or two for the purpose of assessing damages for cutting through the "Shriver Island." They completed their work and laid the damages at $80,000. The case, as we understand it, stands as follows:—The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company entered into a contract with the Canal Company, by which the latter was to make two channels from the basin to canal for the ingress and egress of boats, and the present channel to be closed. In order to furnish the channels aforesaid the island must be ditched—a few hundred feet. Said island is the property of Messrs. McKaig & Walsh. The Canal Company secures a jury, and said jury conclude to give Messrs. McKaig & Walsh $80,000 for cutting two ditches through their property, although only $50,000 was asked. That is our understanding of the case, but the whole island would not bring half that amount if thrown into market. There were seventeen persons on the jury. Five of them refused to agree to any such damages, but were willing to give a reasonable amount.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

Olive Logan and the Young Christians.

Miss Olive Logan is a lady whose business it is to deliver lectures. She engaged, it appears, to lecture for the Young Men's Christian Association at Iowa City on the 16th inst. But these Young Christians, apparently not comprehending in their fervent piety the nature of a contract, and for reasons which, whatever their nature, can be good for nothing, sent to Miss Olive a message that they had changed their mind, and didn't want the Logan lecture. Olive is a peaceful name, but on this occasion Olive showed herself belligerent. She sent a despatch to the association exceedingly plain in its terms. It was as follows:—"Y. M. C. A.—I shall lecture in your city on the 16th inst. Make your arrangements accordingly. I shall positively hold you to your contract. Olive Logan." Upon this the Council Bluff *Times* sagaciously observes: "This looks to us as if the young lady was after stamps." What a shrewd Council Bluffer. After stamps! Why, of course she is after stamps. Does the Bluff Councillor think that Miss Logan travels hundreds of miles, and pays away her money for railway fares, just to lecture for the fun of the thing? After stamps!

Another St. Louis Defalcation.

A St. Louis paper announces the prevalence there in official quarters of a soul-harrowing suspicion as to the integrity of the high public functionary known as the City Dog-Killer. There have been shocking irregularities in the dog-killing department of the St. Louis municipal government, which following so closely upon the defalcation of Susisky, the City Treasurer, are enough to destroy forever all human confidence in the powers that be out there. The night watchman at the pound testifies to the most startling discrepancies between the numbers reported and the dogs actually killed, and still further, that the hero kills his dogs several times over, stunning them one day and "chalking it down," and repeating the process the next day, and so long as the dogs last under that method of treatment. This system of arithmetical progression is not in favor at the Mayor's office and the Council Chamber of St. Louis. That city minds its multiplication table carefully since the late developments in the municipal treasury department. The dog-killer is not likely to get his little bill audited and settled.

Decimation of the Spanish Army.

Of the 40,000 recruits sent here last fall from Spain, not 15,000 can now be mustered for duty. Sickness, death, and the chances of the field have taken the rest. Volunteering is absolutely at an end, and the process of drafting has been tried, with what results has been seen. Thus it is certain the army can be no further replenished from the resident population. The last troops sent from the old country were recruited with the utmost difficulty, and only upon the most outrageous by false representations. They were told they were to come here to put down a servile insurrection, and many of them have told me they would have come under no other inducement. The treatment they have received from the island volunteers has wholly alienated them, and they are not now to be trusted. They write home, such of them as can write, cautioning their friends not to be led into the same trap. In addition to this, I have talked with the officers of the Spanish mail steamers, who assure me that it would be utterly impossible to recruit another army in Spain for this service, even could Spain spare the troops, which she is in no condition to do. Thus, then, it must be clear that the last resources are now in the field, and that if the present campaign does not suppress the rebellion it never can be suppressed.—*Cuban Correspondence.*

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

A Floating Waif from the Lost City of Boston—The Steamer Destroyed by Fire.

From the London Times.

RECEIVER OF WRECK OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Sir:—I beg to inform you that a paper was this day picked up at Waterloo, in a stone bottle, purporting to relate to the City of Boston, as follows:—

S. S. CITY OF BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1870.—The City of Boston is fast settling. We have lost four men overboard. Three have died. We........in great danger for our preservation. The ship is on fire and hurrying all the passengers to the bows. We have had to come under canvas. Our propeller is broken, and we are now at the entire mercy of the waves. God help us. I ham hon my bare feet hand ave been all the week. Sig........HOUGH.
JHON.
W. BOOLESON.

Whoever finds this bottle would do a great kindness in forwarding l........W. Inman, Water st., Liverpool England. We........4 vessels, but....ld nor........then ....us.

This was enclosed in another paper, on which was written:—

"City of Boston is sinking. W. Inman, Water street, Liverpool, England."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. COULSON,
Assistant Receiver of Wreck.

The Assistant Secretary Marine Department.

The names signed do not appear on the articles of agreement with the crew. If, therefore, the paper is not a hoax, it must be signed by passengers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Clog in the Business.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Peirce.

In the case of William Whitesides, constable of the Seventh ward, charged with the murder of Henry Trueman, colored, the regular panel was exhausted without completing the jury, and last evening the Sheriff issued a special venire for additional jurors. This morning it was found that the notices had erroneously directed the gentleman served to appear at court to-morrow and not to-day, and this entailed a further delay in order that this mistake might be corrected.

Revenue Matters.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The United States vs. Thirty-three barrels of ale and other property, appraised at $700, and claimed by Charles Presser, distiller, at Thirty-fifth and Asper streets, and Christopher Presser, retail liquor dealer, at Thirty-first and Market streets. This is an information of the property named on the ground of fraud, it being alleged by the Government that the distiller was found to be manufacturing liquor without paying the tax, and the dealer was detected retailing it. On trial.

Tampering with Witnesses.

In the case of William Atkinson (colored), who is charged with murder, the principal witness for the Commonwealth, who had absented herself from the city, was brought in this morning under attachment. In the investigation of the matter that was had, it was brought out that she had gone away in consequence of the persuasions of the prisoner's sister. The latter was held for trial for her offense, and the former was fined $100.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, May 24, 1870.

The local money market is unusually easy, with heavy balances seeking employment with only moderate success. The bank statement yesterday shows a further improvement in resources, though they have had almost a monopoly of the loan business for several months past. The deposits have increased $427,635, and the legal tenders $206,052. There is a falling off in the specie reserve of $114,069, but this has little or no effect on the conditions of the loan market. The loans have advanced $265,740, which is a favorable feature in the statement, indicating an improved demand.

The rates to-day are easy at 4@5 per cent., and choice paper is easily current at 5½@6 per cent.

Gold opened weak at 113⅝, fell to 113¾, and, rallying, closed about noon at 114⅛.

Government bonds are again weak and quiet.

The stock market is not very active, but prices are firm. State and city loans were quiet. Small sales of the latter, new, at 102⅝.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady. Sales at 52 3-16, with 52⅛ bid at the close; Pennsylvania was firm, with sales at 56⅝; sales of Lehigh Valley at 57; Catawissa preferred was in good demand, with sales at 36½. There is no abatement in the demand for Oil Creek and Allegheny; sales this morning were made up to 46⅝. Philadelphia and Erie was in demand, with 29⅜ bid, without bringing out any stock.

Canal stocks show improved demand. Sales of Lehigh at 33⅜@33½.

In Bank stocks there were sales of Manufacturers' at 31; and in Coal do. sales of Feeder Dam at ⅜.

Passenger Railroad shares were steady but without sales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New.	102¾	144 sh O C& A R.ls.	46¾
$2000 W Jersey R 7s	96½	100 do........	46½
$3000 Leh 6s, 84...ls.	88½	100 sh Cata Pf........	36½
$500 Leh Gold L....	94¼	100 do..b60wn.	36¼
6 sh Manuf Bk....	31	100 do........	36½
100 sh Read R..s30.	52	100 do........	36½
100 do.....c.	52 1-16	100 sh Leh N St...	33⅜
200 do.....s30.	52	100 do.....b60.	33½
26 sh Cam & Am R.	119½	100 do.....s60.	33⅜
5 do........	119¾	100 do.60d.baf10.30	33½
100 sh Penna RR...	56⅝	300 sh McElheny O. lots....	¼
19 do.......ls.	56⅝	200 sh Ch & Wal....	44
35 sh Leh V R...ls.	57		
500 sh Feeder Dam.	⅜		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117; do., 1862, 111⅛@111½; do. 1864, 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1865, 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1865, new, 113@113⅛; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do., 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 108@108⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112⅞@113; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114⅛@114¼; Silver, 108@109½. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $860@870; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $770@780.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅛@111½; do., 1864, 110⅞@111⅛; do., 1865, 110⅞@111⅛; do. do., July, 113@113⅛; do. do., 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 108@108⅛; 6s, 112⅞@113. Gold, 113¾.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113¾	11·00 A. M.	114½
10·05 "	113⅝	11·07 "	114
10·20 "	113¾	11·10 "	114⅛
10·27 "	113⅞	11·25 "	114¼
10·30 "	114	11·26 "	114⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 24.—Bark is steady, and 40 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold at $27 per ton.

There is less firmness in the Flour market, and no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased only enough to supply their immediate wants. The sales are limited to a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·50; and fancy brands at $7@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5·25 ℔ bbl. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and prices are weak. Sales of 2600 bushels at $1·35 for Pennsylvania and $1·32 for Western. Rye is held at $1·03@1·04 for Western and $1·06@1·08 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in small supply, and there is not much inquiry. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at $1·10@1·11. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at 64c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Feed is very dull. We quote Bran, to arrive, at $23@23·50.

Whisky is quiet. Small sales of Pennsylvania wood-bound at $1·07, and iron-bound do. at $1.08.

—A young man near Americus, Georgia, owns and manages fourteen thousand acres of land. He manages it by sitting in a neighboring bar-room.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Accident on Pennsylvania Central.

A Brakesman Killed.

Important Naval Intelligence.

Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Negligence of a Conductor—A Brakesman Killed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LANCASTER, May 24.—The Philadelphia express train going east this morning at 4 o'clock plunged into an emigrant train going west, which was standing at Leaman Place. The switch connecting the two tracks had been left open by the criminal neglect of the conductor of some freight train which had passed over the road during the night, and the express train at sharp speed was thus led from its own track directly against the locomotive of the emigrant train. The only person killed was a brakeman of the express, named Thomas Swayne, of Philadelphia, who died at his post of duty, and deserves the honors of a brave man. He had been married but five months. Two German emigrants were injured, and were sent to Lancaster by special car as soon as possible. The express baggage and mail cars were tossed across the track, and all the inmates escaped by jumping. Some of the emigrant cars were driven by the concussion a quarter of a mile to the rear of their own train. The accident is one which no foresight on the part of the company could have prevented, and the officers of the road owe it to themselves to prosecute the criminal to the full extent of the law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President to-day nominated Captain Stephen Decatur, now on the retired list, to be a commodore, and Howard M. Rundlett for an assistant surgeon in the navy.

Placed on the Retired List.

Not being recommended by the Naval Examining Board for promotion, Master William B. Arrant has been placed upon the retired list by Secretary Robeson.

Naval Matters.

Hereafter marine officers during warm weather, when on duty with men in blouses, will be allowed to wear blouses.

The iron-clad Terror will probably leave Savannah to-day for Key West, where she will join the North Atlantic Fleet.

George A. Deering has been appointed, and received his commission yesterday, as an assistant paymaster in the navy.

United States Steamship Wasp.

The Wasp, Lieutenant-Commander James O. Kane, sailed from Monteveido for St. Catherines, Brazil, on the 14th of April, to be absent about three weeks.

The Union League of America.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at the Arlington Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M. A general attendance from most of the States is expected, especially from the South.

The President and the Sunday School Children.

The Washington Sunday-School Union (South), embracing the pupils, boys and girls, of ten schools, marched to the Executive Mansion, under Chief Marshal Murtagh, and filing into the East Room, were received by the President, the children with their teachers entering by the main door and passing the Blue Room to the grounds. Nearly all the children carried bouquets, and their banners were wreathed with flowers, a band of music playing meanwhile.

Among those who happened to be present were Speaker Blaine, Hon. Ginery Twitchell, Hon. Shelly McCullom, Colonel Forney, and General Dent. The President was evidently pleased with this exhibition of hundreds of well-clad and joyous children.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Mr. Ferry said he had received several memorials from citizens of the Dominican Republic protesting against annexation, and asked leave to present them. Objection being made on the ground that the memorialists were not American citizens, the Vice-President said the papers could only be received by unanimous consent.

Mr. Pomeroy objected, and the papers were not received.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution for the admission of foreign photographs free of duty for exhibition at the National Photographic Exhibition at Cleveland, Ohio, in June next. Passed.

Mr. Harlan addressed the Senate at length in explanation and support of the bill for the sale of the Osage Indian reservation in the State of Kansas, and the settlement of said Indians in the Indian Territory. His speech was mainly in reply to the objections to the bill urged by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Morrill), who assumed that the white settlers on these Indian lands were robbers and marauders, and should be driven out. He claimed that the occupation of the lands was with the implied consent of the Indians, and upon the presumption that the treaty for their sale would be ratified by Congress.

House.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented the petition of some hundreds of members of the Tobacco Association for a uniform tax of six cents per pound, and protesting against any advance on smoking tobacco.

Also, to incorporate the International Society for the Promotion of Emigration.

Mr. Reeves presented the petition of citizens of Long Island for a bell, buoy or beacon on the southwest point of Rockaway Shoals, south coast of Long Island.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill for the reduction of internal taxes. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The following is a copy:—That from and after the 1st day of July A. D. 1870, no other internal taxes shall be assessed and collected except those on spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, or tobacco and cigars. The stamp tax and the tax on incomes is hereby revived and continued; in force at the rate of five per cent. on all net gains and profits over two housand dollars annually, and all provisions of law necessary for the assessment and collection of the taxes thus retained and revived shall remain in full force and effect, and all provisions for other internal taxes are hereby repealed except so far as they may be needed for the collection of taxes accruing before the 1st day of July, 1870.

Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, asked leave to report and put on its passage the bill disapproving of certain acts of the Idaho Legislature, including the act imposing a special mining tax on Chinese and Mongolians.

Mr. Johnson objected.

Mr. Stoughton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill removing the charge of desertion from soldiers who had served out their term of enlistment and been honorably discharged. Passed.

The House then, at half-past eleven o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to revive American navigation and commercial interests.

Mr. Peters addressed the House in support of the bill. All things considered, he thought that the bill as proposed by the special committee (the whole bill), should pass. Any particular amendment to it might spoil the "equipoise," and he saw no way safer than to take the judgment of the committee.

The remedy was not in the purchase of ships. That would be a temporary, not a permanent relief. He did not approve of the prescription of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) to impose differential duties. It was not a good remedy. It never had worked well. It would bring about retaliation and was an obsolete remedy. He was opposed to excluding coasting vessels from the benefits of the bill.

There were many objections to it. Among them was the difficulty of making distinctions between the vessel that crossed Lake Erie and the vessel that only coasted along the American side. Another reason why it should not be excluded was that the coasting trade, which now was a badly paying business, might be enabled to compete with the railroads. The navigation interest needed aid and encouragement, and needed it now. He believed there was no form in which it could be so safely given or received as in the shape of the pending bill with all its provisions.

Mr. Coburn opposed the bill, and also opposed the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler). The bill was not a project to encourage commerce or navigation, but merely to encourage ship building. If the proposition were to encourage commerce or navigation, any man of common sense would say let our citizens buy ships where they can buy them cheapest. Put no restrictions on their purchase. Do as Austria does, and as France does. Buy cheap ships. Buy them at two-thirds of what you can build them for.

Put the American flag on any ship that anybody will sell us, and our bold and hardy sailors will drive competition from the ocean. In this way navigation might be encouraged vastly. Iron ships could be bought in England so much cheaper than they could be built for in the United States, that it seemed like madness not to buy them. The amount of bounty that would have to be paid under the bill for the shipping necessary to do all the carrying trade of the United States, assuming one quarter to be iron and three quarters wood, would be over $20,000,000.

Besides that, the amount of subsidies would be eight millions a year to be increased as tonnage increased, to be doubled or trebled as the ships were multiplied by the encouragement thus given. The effect of the discrimination proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) would be at once to enhance enormously the value of American shipping. There could be no greater speculation than in such property, and it would reduce the revenue 20 to 30 or 40 millions; besides it was a cut-throat game.

It would stir up retaliation, arouse jealousy, and put the country out of the pale of friendly commercial relations with foreigners. When they could have a thorough bill, covering the whole ground, he should vote for it. But the measures now proposed were narrow, unjust impolitic, ineffectual of good, and would result in disaster to the country.

The discussion was continued by Brooks (N. Y.), Cox, Schumaker, Calkin, Marshall, Banks, and Ferry, and then Mr. Lynch, who had charge of the bill, moved the previous question, first allowing amendments to be offered.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Butler (Mass.), imposing differential duties, was offered for him in his absence by Mr. Garfield.

Mr. Bingham offered an amendment to that amendment, imposing ten per cent. additional on goods imported in other than American vessels.

Mr. Cox offered an amendment to the first section, to strike out the proviso making the same drawback allowances where the materials used are of American production.

Mr. Wood moved to strike out the third and fourth sections, allowing subsidies to vessels engaged in foreign commerce, and repealing tonnage duties. If those sections and the proviso to the first section were struck out, he would vote for the bill, otherwise he would vote against it.

Mr. Sargent moved to amend the third section by allowing five dollars per ton on steamers running to and from any port of Australia or Asia.

Mr. Ingersoll moved an amendment by inserting an additional section in case the second and third should be struck out.

Mr. Allison desired to offer an amendment limiting the allowance of drawbacks to vessels of over two thousand tons burden.

Mr. Lynch declined to admit it, and then Mr. Allison said he would move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Lynch withdrew his objection to Mr. Allison's amendment.

The new section proposed by Mr. Ingersoll was to admit to American registry, free of duty, iron ships of foreign manufacture being exclusive property of citizens of the United States, not to be allowed, however, to engage in coastwise trade.

Mr. Maynard moved a substitute for the proviso to first section in reference to an equivalent allowance where American materials are used.

Mr. Schumaker moved to amend the second section, which allows ships' stores and coal to be taken and consumed free of duty by including also supplies necessary for repairs.

The previous question was then seconded—yeas, 77; nays, 73.

Motions to lay the bill and amendments on the table were made by Mr. Cullom and Mr. Schumaker, and were subsequently withdrawn.

FROM THE WEST.

Killed by Lightning.

CAIRO, Ill., May 24.—During a thunder-storm to-day the lightning struck a group of seven section men, at work on the railroad track, instantly killing John Stafford, foreman, and injuring B. Coftman so that he will probably die. Four others were stunned but not dangerously hurt, and only one of the seven escaped without injury.

The St. Louis Post Office.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange to-day adopted a resolution asking Congress to make an appropriation for a new post office and custom-house building in this city.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North America, Independent Order of Good Templars, will assemble here to-morrow, and a large number of delegates, representing many of the States and Canada, are already here.

An unknown German was killed by lightning this morning.

Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The Red Legs played the Orions of Lexington, Ky., on the grounds of the latter, to-day, and defeated them by a score of 74 to 0.

The Gaddis Case.

The revenue officers here have no knowledge of Maxwell P. Gaddis having been arrested, as announced last night.

Drowned Bodies Found.

The body of a man supposed to be C. A. Hendricks was found in the Ohio river to-night. The German who suicided on Saturday and was found in Mill creek, was John Deitz.

The Payman Institute.

The Payman Institute opens to-morrow with a lecture by Dr. Reed, of Chicago.

Burglars Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The police claim to have arrested two men concerned in the robbery of Speyer's pawnshop yesterday morning, viz., Billy Tressler and Dave Cummings, noted burglars. These men visited the shop several times, pawning and redeeming jewelry, which it is now believed they did for the purpose of examining the position and character of the safe and its surroundings. The police also have in custody James Riley and Edward Evans, two well-known cracksmen.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Southern Presbyterian General Assembly.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church to-day, the Rev. Mr. McElwee, delegate from the Associate Reformed Church, and Rev. Dr. Bowlin, delegate from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, conveyed the fraternal salutations of the bodies they represented to the Assembly, and were responded to by the Moderator.

Richmond (Virginia), Huntsville (Alabama), and Little Rock (Arkansas), were places nominated for the next meeting, and on the second ballot Huntsville was selected, and the Assembly will meet there in the church of which the Rev. F. A. Ross, D. D., is pastor. In the evening there was an enthusiastic foreign missionary meeting which was addressed by the Rev. J. T. Wilson, D. D., of South Carolina, Rev. Allen Wright, of the Choctaw Nation, and Rev. S. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans, and a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Bullock was adopted.

Up to this time the Assembly has been holding only one session a day, and this morning it was a very brief one, in order to give committees time to digest and prepare subjects on which the body will take action.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Cotton dull and nominal at 22½c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; Howard Street superfine, $5·12½@5·50; do. extra $5·75@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·37½@6·25; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $7@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6 25@7. Wheat unchanged in every respect. Corn—white dull at $1·15; yellow very firm at $1.13. Oats dull at 62@65c. Provisions entirely unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Fenian Movement.

ROCHESTER, May 24.—A car-load of Fenians, ticketed for Malone, passed through here this morning for the East. A few Fenians from the southern tier of counties arrived last night over the Erie Railroad. The leaders of the brotherhood here are very reticent regarding their movements.

A New Railroad.

ROUNDOUT, May 24. — Regular passenger trains commenced running on the Roundout and Oswego Railroad yesterday, and there will be two trains a day.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Allemania takes out $240,678 in gold bars and $100,000.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¼; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865 do., 111; do. do. new, 113; do. 1867, 113¼; do. 1868, 113¼; 10-40s, 107⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 69½; Missouri 6s, 94¾; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100⅛; Erie, 23; Reading, 104¾; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 123½; Michigan Southern, 96½; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 118¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton quiet; sales 600 bales at 22⅝c. Flour steady; sales 6000 barrels. Wheat firmer and advanced 1c. Corn firmer; sales 23,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·07@1·13. Oats dull; sales 10,000 bushels State at 66@68c.; and Western at 65@67c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam, 14⅞@16c.; kettle, 16@17½c. Whisky quiet at $1·08@1·08½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Lumber Burned.

CALAIS, Me., May 24.—A serious conflagration is devastating lumber lands between here and the St. Johns river, and causing great destruction of property. The air is filled with smoke and flying embers.

3000 Red Men to the Front.

BOSTON, May 24.—Three thousand Red Men, supposed to be Fenians, left on northern trains yesterday afternoon and evening.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 24—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 94¼ for money and 94⅜ for account. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 18¼; Illinois Central, 110½; Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, May 24 — 11 30 A. M.—Cotton opens steady. Middling uplands, 10⅞@11d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

PARIS, May 24.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 74f. 57c.

ANTWERP, May 24.—Petroleum opened firm at 52½f.

FRANKFORT, May 24.—United States 5-20s firm at 95⅜@95½ for 1862s.

HAVRE, May 24.—Cotton is quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs firmer. Red Wheat, 8s. 10d.; red winter, 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d. Receipts for three days, 12,500 quarters, of which 11,000 are American. Western Flour quiet and steady. Corn dull. Peas quiet and steady. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet.

LONDON, May 24—2 P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 86. Railways quiet. Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—2 P. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 10⅞@11d.; Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales will reach 10,000 bales.

MEXICO.

Insurrection and Revolution—Disturbances in the State—Constitutional Changes.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.—The general news is very much the same as at last date. Insurrection and revolution are in full blast. There is an occasional effort made to induce the belief that the state of things is growing better, but these efforts are spasmodic. We learn from Zacatecas that D. Joaquin Sanchez Roman, Antonio Marquez, Jesus Arechiga, Colonel Delgadillo, and other chiefs, under Garcia de la Cadena, are endeavoring to patch a peace with the authorities of the Republic.

In San Luis Potosi some of the soldiers who raised the insurrectionary flag in Tinajuelas have been apprehended. Toledo and Martinez, having abandoned Matehuala, marched on upon the City of Maiz y Tula. It is said this force consisted of four hundred men. Toledo was wounded in a recent fight. The *Union*, published at San Luis, mentions that an escort from the "Czadores de Galeana" was sent out a short time since to guard a convoy of $6000 which was being sent up to the forces of Rocha and Tolentino in the northern part of the State. On the same day that this convoy started the sergeant and troops made a *pronunciamento* at a point called Tinajuelas, when the purser was severely punished and the officer of the guard was killed.

Martinez had reached the State of Nueva Leon. His coming had excited great alarm, but the people were getting over their fright. The State Government had ordered that the National Guards of Montemorelas, Rayonce, Lynases, and some other places, should be disbanded, and this was accordingly done.

The question of constitutional reforms occupies very much of the public attention. The Government of Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, and Puebla have written to the President of the republic, saying that they were perfectly in accord with his sentiments, and urging the necessity of such reforms. The principal change is that concerning the formation of a Senate.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, May 24.—The steamship Calabria arrived at this port this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 24.—The steamship Rhein, from New York 14th inst. for Bremen, touched here at six o'clock this morning. All well.

LONDONDERRY, May 24.—The steamship Prussian, from Quebec, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MAY 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........67 | 11 A. M.........76 | 2 P. M.........82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr S. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, Noank, do.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, Boston, do.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Howell, Boston, do.
Schr C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton, do.
Schr Wm. Wilson, Jenkins, Salem, do.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, Mystic, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr Edith May, Higgins, Wellfleet, do.
Schr Agnes, Chester, New Bedford, do.
Schr A. Pharo, Smith, Providence, do.
Barge Mary and Emma, ——, S. Norwalk, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, 21 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Souder & Adams.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Schr Potomac, Eldridge, 4 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Croskey & Co.
Schr Mohawk, Brady, 6 days from Norfolk, with cedar rails to Malone & Sons.
Schr John Beatty, Price, 6 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, from York river, with wood.
Schr Aid, Smith, from Fall River.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Little Egg Harbor.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, from Gloucester.
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, from Providence.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, from Portland.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. World.

We do not remember any State election which has been so widely commented on by the press of the whole country as that which resulted in the signal Democratic victory of last week. There is one point on which the Republican journals seem quite unanimous. They are all struck with the pitiful weakness to which their party has dwindled in this State. They all confess that it lacks efficient leadership; that it lacks organization and discipline; that its former pride, zeal, and arrogance have sunk into despondent apathy.

On the other hand, the Democratic party of the State was never so full of hope, confidence, and enterprise; never acted with more perfect unity; was never more conscious of indomitable and victorious strength.

The wild and stupid cry of election frauds in this city as an explanation of the Solferino defeat of the Republicans is made ridiculous by the fact that the Democratic party has a handsome majority outside the city of New York. If Manhattan Island had been loosened from its foundations, floated out into the ocean, and sunk, we should still have elected our ticket for the Court of Appeals.

The great gains in the interior are of happy augury for the future harmony of the party. It deprives the city Democracy of the power of dictation which they have heretofore possessed in virtue of their ability to elect or defeat any ticket which a State convention might put in nomination. The Democratic organization of the State is no longer ill-balanced and lop-sided. The Democracy of the city and of the interior will hereafter meet and consult on equal terms, in that spirit of mutual deference and forbearance which results from a feeling that neither is wholly dependent on the other. The success of free government requires wise checks and counterpoises; all unrestrained power, in whatever hands, tending more or less to abuse. Even if the profuse Republican charges of frauds in the city were true, the recovered strength of the party in the rural districts would work a perfect cure. No Republican can pretend that dishonest voting is necessary to enable the Democratic party to carry elections in this city; and when the party in the interior is strong enough to stand alone and outnumber its opponents, there can be neither motive nor inclination to poll fraudulent votes. Our victory in the rural districts enables us to dismiss and despise that obsolete charge.

"Leaving, therefore, the things that are behind, and pressing forward to the things that are before," what are the prospects of the Democratic party of the Empire State? First, a certainty that the party will act with unbroken unity in the fall election. There will be no elements of distraction in our State Convention. The public sentiment of the party seems settled and unanimous in favor of nominating Governor Hoffman for re-election. The nomination will probably be made without the formality of a ballot, with such acclamations of applause as have seldom greeted a new expression of confidence. We have men enough in the State who would make excellent Governors; but the feeling is so universal and unequivocal that Governor Hoffman deserves this continued recognition of his services, and that he is the fittest man to consolidate the strength and insure the ascendancy of the party, that no rival candidate will contest his claims. It is fortunate for the party and of good augury to the country that in this great transition period of our politics, when we are in the dawn of a new era, the statesman who holds the most important and conspicuous official position of any man in the Democratic ranks is gifted with so many of the qualities of a wise political leader. He has no crotchets; he is identified with no set of extreme opinions; he has such a comprehensive appreciation of the new exigencies now emerging as fits him, beyond almost any statesman who could occupy his prominent position, for reconciling differences, harmonizing dissensions, and cementing the party into that compact unity which is a guarantee of success in the national contest that will soon be close upon us. As between the wisdom and statesmanship of our State executive and the national executive, the great State of New York has pronounced its judgment in a manner which is not complimentary to General Grant. Under his administration, with the vast patronage of the Federal Government to aid him, the Republican party of this State has fallen into decrepitude and contempt; while under the admirable and popular administration of Governor Hoffman, the Democratic party of the State has risen to a triumphant position of commanding strength.

The Democracy of New York are stronger in votes, in official power, and general prestige than it has been at any time during the present generation. We have just carried the State by a majority which will nearly or quite reach eighty thousand. We have the Governor, all the State officers, both branches of the Legislature, and the assured possession of the Court of Appeals for fourteen years. We shall bear our victory in no spirit of assumption towards the Democracy of other States. We shall be glad to have them emulate our example if they find anything in it worthy of imitation; but when we meet them in a national convention we shall cheerfully submit our action and policy to their revision, and be bound by the joint counsels, ripened judgment, and collective wisdom of the whole party.

HIRED WITNESSES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is said that one of the witnesses in the McFarland trial, an expert, received fifteen hundred dollars for his testimony. Patent lawyers and suitors in the United States District and Circuit Courts are familiar with the fact that experts in mechanics and mechanical and chemical processes, when called as witnesses in patent cases, invariably receive fees, which in part represent the value of their knowledge, and in part the worth of their time. The customary fee of these experts is fifty dollars a day.

We do not like the system which makes the payment of compensation to witnesses in a trial at law to depend on arrangement with a party to the suit. It is not possible to wholly avoid the relation of hired to hirer when a witness receives money from prisoner or prosecution, from plaintiff or defendant, to testify to the truth of certain controverted facts. Inevitably he will lean to the side from which he receives pay. He gets a benefit from that side; and it is not in human nature to damage it with the whole of the truth that is in him if he has to testify against it, nor is it in human nature to hold between the opposing sides just and even scales of testimony. The paid witness inevitably is a partisan.

The law in this country offers a sufficiently perilous remedy for wrongs to property and persons, without having its methods deteriorated by engrafting upon them the hiring of witnesses. As soon as practicable we should find an escape from this threatening evil by adopting the new English system of allowances. The masters of the several courts in England are the taxing officers therein. In their allowance of costs, the masters are invariably guided by the eminence, professional skill, and full employment of the subpœnaed witnesses. For example, the following fees per diem are allowed to the different witnesses who reside in the town in which the case is tried:—

Common laborers	$1·25
Better sort of journeymen	1·87
Brokers	from $1·75 to 3·75
Superior officers, army or navy	5·25
Physicians	5·25
Builders	5·00
Engineers	5·25

And these fees, if the witnesses reside at a distance from the trial:—

Attorneys	$10·50
Apothecaries	from $5·25 to 10·50
Surgeons	from $5·25 to 15·75
Physicians	from $5·25 to 15·75

These allowances are samples merely of a scale which comprehends all callings and all ranks to society, and which is based on the value of the witness of his time and his ability to earn money. The spirit of the rule may be fully appreciated from the allowance of extra expenses made to witnesses whose age or infirmities oblige them to take nurses with them to the place of trial, or to travel by private conveyance if they are unable to endure the journey by public conveyance. So, if a woman having an infant is obliged to take it with her to the place of trial, or if she is obliged to take with her her baby's nurse, the taxing officers allow her the reasonable expenses of both child and nurse, and they enter into the costs of the suit.

This rule should be adopted in this country, in both criminal and civil cases. The allowances to all witnesses should be large enough to compensate them for the interruption of their business; to experts it should bear a reasonable proportion to the cost of their education, or the value of their peculiar knowledge. Then it should by statute be made a felony to accept money from either side in a trial, as an inducement to testify or as a reward for evidence.

ENFORCING THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

Admitting the necessity for legislation to enforce the equality of rights which the fifteenth amendment guarantees, it nevertheless seems desirable to limit all such legislation to the precise point to be attained. Judged by this safe and simple rule, the bill passed by the House, on the recommendation of its Judiciary Committee, is preferable to that adopted by the Senate after long and acrimonious debate.

The difficulties to be guarded against are possibilities which may grow out of the condition of society in the Southern States. The Constitution confers equality in respect of all the rights of citizenship; but local enactments may hereafter be framed to establish arbitrary tests, from the application of which colored citizens would unfairly suffer. Or local functionaries may, by fraudulent or invidious action, deprive freedmen of the exercise of the franchise. Or by force or fraud, by violence or the threat of violence, colored voters may be kept from the polls, or may be made to suffer from the free use of the ballot. These are, in the main, the possible evils which legislation is required to prevent; and the merit of the House bill is that it effects the contemplated purpose, and there stops. Thus, it punishes by fine or imprisonment every officer, municipal, State, or Federal, who, by any act of omission or commission, on any pretext whatever, denies or abridges the right of any citizen to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It treats as a misdemeanor the use of force, fraud, or intimidation by any person to prevent the exercise of the franchise by colored citizens on the same conditions that govern the voting of whites. It imposes penalties on those who, in the enforcement of local law in respect of assessment, registration, or the like, may neglect or discriminate against colored citizens. And it gives Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction of causes of action created by this act, and Circuit and District Courts of the United States jurisdiction of the misdemeanors which the act creates. For more than this, legislation is not required to provide.

But the Senate bill does provide much more. It covers with what seems to us needless elaboration all the points presented in the House bill, adding a section—perhaps not unnecessarily—making it the duty of Federal officers to take cognizance of all offenses against the act. Moreover, it authorizes the President to employ the army or navy to prevent the violation or enforce the due execution of the act. So far well. Sections 14 and 15 are, however, completely out of place. They are designed to operate penally against office-holders who are ineligible under the disability clause of the fourteenth amendment—an odious provision, which cannot be too soon abrogated, and the embodiment of which in a measure professedly framed to secure an equality of rights, tends to revive animosities which wise and generous men are trying to forget. Nor is the nineteenth section a whit more excusable. The time may come when it will be necessary for Congress to take cognizance of repeating and other fraudulent practices at elections; but when it does come, the legislation should be framed upon a broader basis, with a more definite aim, and in a connection less likely to be misunderstood.

CHIVALRY AND SHIRT-STUDS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If it were not absurd for a mere newspaper writer to question the discretion of a live knight, we should be tempted to ask whether the fifteen gentlemen in fancy clothes who have been exhibiting themselves in Brooklyn as amateur circus riders do not copy the rueful cavalier who crowned his head with a barber's basin rather than the doughty champions who used to smash skulls with real battle-axes. The sport of tilting at a ring, while it is neither so manly as a hurdle race, nor so useful as a target excursion, is doubtless a very pretty game in its way—better in many respects than base-ball, cleaner than quoits, and exempt from emotional dangers which beset croquet. We do not see the connection between doing battle in defense of the innocent, and catching a little iron circlet on the point of a make-believe lance; but the Colonel who presided over the Brooklyn tourney apparently sees it, for he addressed the motley heroes in a strain of high-toned exhortation such as Don Quixote used to employ for the edification of his gallant squire. "Sir Knights," said the Colonel, "the institution you propose to revive is over thirteen centuries old. It was ushered into existence by the oppressions of those dark ages in the past in which the light of civilization began to struggle into the portals of the breast, but had not yet reached the temples of the intellect." After which exhibition of eloquence on stilts, and a declaration that the proclivity of tournaments as now conducted is to "augment the dignity of human nature and the sum of human happiness," the ring was hung up, and the Sir Knights went for it.

We regret that the dignity of human nature did not suggest to the dashing horsemen the propriety of appearing in the ordinary costume of Christian gentlemen, and avoiding the somewhat incongruous mixture of masquerade tunics, white shirts, felt hats, sashes, and base pantaloons which contributed so much to render the spectacle showy if not picturesque. It is a small matter, perhaps, but it would also have been a satisfaction to common minds if Eddie Gallaher, instead of calling himself the Knight of Shannondale, had been content with the respectable patronymic by which he is known in his father's printing office, and if the Knight of the Black Plume had either adopted a less romantic title, or concealed the humbler appellation of Jim Walsh, by which he is known at home. Sir Brackenbrough sounds well enough, perhaps, but Sir Jarboe wont do at all, and "Sir Dr. C. A. Fox" would have driven Froissart crazy.

The first prize of the lists was a fine mare; the second and third prizes were gold watches; the fourth prize—shade of Ivanhoe and Cœur de Lion!—was a pair of shirt studs. We should not omit to add that the winner of the mare has also the privilege of placing the crown of beauty upon "the head of her whom he esteems beyond all other women." Anybody, therefore, who may be curious upon the subject of Sir Eddie Gallaher's affections will have an excellent opportunity of acquiring valuable knowledge without the risk of asking impertinent questions. Probably the dignity of human nature will not be materially advanced by the ceremony, but that Sir Eddie's choice will illustrate "the proclivity of tournaments to augment the sum of human happiness," there can be no manner of doubt.

THE UNITED STATES AS A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

We are not opposed to the annexation of San Domingo—this we think it proper once more to state. "Do you mean to say that you refuse to buy my horse?" roared a jockey to a gentleman in search of such an animal, "No," replied the gentleman, "I do not refuse—I have not seen your horse, and it would be unfair to the beast to reject him before I have looked at him."

We are not opposed to San Domingo—but surely the manner of pressing this small collection of colored semi-barbarians upon us looks a little like the sharp practice of a horse jockey. We ask what the horse is good for, and are told, "Buy him!" We inquire, "Why any more horses?" and the answer comes, "Buy him!" We suggest that we have already horses enough in the stable, and still we hear only "Buy him, buy him, buy him!" And besides these public shouts there come whispered suggestions that if we don't buy the jockey will have his feelings hurt; that the horse will starve unless he is quickly taken into our stable; that the price is small—but the horse seems to be worthless; that to hesitate is to make ourselves disagreeable—but why may we not be disagreeable in self-defense? Is this Government an eleemosynary institution?

The last public news about the treaty relates that the millions which the people of the United States are to pay are to be used to redeem the foreign and domestic debt of San Domingo. Now before the Senate agrees to this, Congress and the people have a right to know who holds the bonds which we are to pay off; how much did these holders pay for them; and at what rate are we to redeem them?

A good many men remember what was called "Texas scrip." When the unfortunate Texan republic found itself, after its establishment in 1836, without revenue and with need for a good deal of money, it paid its creditors in bonds or scrip. These evidences of indebtedness bore eight and even ten per cent. interest; but they were not received even by the first holders at par, and they were finally, as Yoakum, the historian of Texas, relates, bought on the streets for from three to five cents on the dollar.

Now, when it was thus depreciated this scrip was purchased in large quantities by speculators, who then appeared in Washington, and were the most urgent and vociferous in demanding the annexation of Texas by the United States. Our Government assumed the Texan debt, as it is now proposed we shall assume the Dominican debt; and it was very well known at the time that some patriotic citizens made handsome fortunes by the annexation of Texas.

Who owns the San Domingo scrip? Of course, no one for a moment suspects the President of conniving at a fraud, if there is a fraud; it is very well understood that he has been led into this San Domingo business by blundering emissaries. But as he urges the ratification of the treaty, it is his duty to assist Congress in discovering who are the owners of San Domingo scrip, and on what terms, and under what circumstances, they acquired it.

The treaty, it is said, secures to the United States nothing in return for the money payment required. The mines and other valuables of the island have already been granted to private individuals, and the treaty, we are told, expressly confirms these grants. We get nothing, therefore; why should we pay anything? If San Domingo desires to become a State in the Union, why should she not, if we see fit to accept her, pay her own debt, as New York and other States do?

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Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1839, and its supplement thereto, approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1839, and the supplement thereto, approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 122 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 t6 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 28tuth3St

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DUILES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 203 BROADWAY,
New York.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.
Also, W. F. NICKELS' Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thsta36t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

ICE.

1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY.
No. 717 WILLOW Street.

GOOD BOSTON ICE
AT MARKET RATES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING
JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., [5 7 stuthlm
JOHN R. CARPENTER, WM. E. FRAZER

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
5 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 1mrp
No. 224 DOCK STREET.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 26] Second floor, and late of No. 56 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. CAROLINE AUGUSTA GILPATRIC, by her next friend, JOHN W. SMITH, vs. MOSES G. GILPATRIC. In Divorce, of December Term, 1869, No. 69. To MOSES G. GILPATRIC, Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, June 4, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.
JAMES W. PAUL,
5 23 tuth2w Attorney for Libellant.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Committee on Highways Relative to Paving with Cobble-Stones.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Committee on Highways be and are hereby instructed not to approve of any bills for the paving or repaving of streets with cobble-stones, unless the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall certify that the following provisions of an ordinance approved June 12, 1868, have been complied with by contractors for such paving, viz.:—"That no stone shall be used exceeding nine inches or less than six inches in depth, or showing a greater length of face than seven or less than four inches, and which shall in all cases be set close, breaking joint, with their greatest length upright, and vertical as to position, and which shall be rammed until no further impression can be made upon them with fifty-five pounds rammer."
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
5 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize the Grading of Manton, Croskey, and Oakford streets.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Manton street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, at a cost not to exceed Two Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars; Croskey street, from Columbia avenue to Montgomery street, the cost not to exceed Three Hundred and Forty Dollars; Oakford street, from Thirtieth to Thirty-fifth street, the cost not to exceed Four Hundred Dollars. All of the said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
5 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to Open Darby Avenue or Woodland Street.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Darby avenue or Woodland street, from Forty-ninth to Seventy first street, in the Twenty-seventh ward, to remove their fences, etc., to the Surveyor's line of said avenue or street, within three months from date of said notice, as the same will be required for public use.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
5 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Tramwaying of Ronaldson and Freitag streets.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to repave with tramway stone, in the tracks of the wheels, Ronaldson street, from Bainbridge to Fitzwater street, and Freitag street, from Bainbridge to Alaska street, in the Fourth ward; and if the cartway is wider than necessary for a single track, to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
5 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Manton Street.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Manton street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth ward, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, the said street will be required for public use.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
5 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS,
19 18tu6] DIAMON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Directing Bouvier, Mount Holly, and Bancroft Streets to be placed on the Public Plans.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby directed to place the following streets upon the public plans, viz.:—
Bouvier street, forty-five feet wide, to extend from Master to Jefferson street, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-five feet westward of Seventeenth street, and parallel therewith.
Alter street, thirty feet wide, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, one hundred and thirty feet southward of Washington street and parallel therewith.
Mount Holly street, thirty feet wide, between Wharton and Reed streets, one hundred and sixteen feet westward of and parallel with Seventeenth street.
Bancroft street, thirty feet wide, between Reed and Dickinson streets, one hundred and five feet westward and parallel with Sixteenth street.
All as per deeds of dedication on file.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
5 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ. 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 § PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-House in the First Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of the Seventh and Dickerson streets, in the First ward.
Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of E. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.
No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. HALLIWELL,
5 18 21 24 28 31 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a public school-house in the Twenty-first ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate in Roxborough, in the Twenty-first ward.
Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of E. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.
No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.
The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
5 18 21 24 28 31 Secretary.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31] A few doors above Chesnut st., Philad

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The United Council of American Mechanics, No. 175, intend to pay a visit to their brethren of No. 20, of Camden, N. J., on Wednesday evening, 25th instant.

—The annual report of the Northern Dispensary for the year 1869 shows that 11,023 cases of disease have been treated by the physicians in attendance during the year.

—The seventeenth anniversary of the American Baptist Historical Society was held last evening in the Beth-Eden Church, at Broad and Spruce streets. The church was well filled, and the greatest interest was manifested.

—Policemen Prenderville and Mulherrin, of the Fourth district, were before Recorder Givin yesterday, charged with committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Nathanial Draper and Peter Burton, both colored.

—William Moore, 70 years of age, residing in Bedford street, was received into the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening with severe wounds on the head, from blows given with a black-jack.

—The First Presbyterian Church was crowded last night, the occasion being a general temperance meeting in connection with the General Assembly. George H. Stuart, Esq., presided in the absence of Hon. W. E. Dodge.

—The safe at an auction store on Chesnut street was opened a few nights ago, and a number of watches carried off, valued at about a thousand dollars. Detectives Tryon and Franklin yesterday arrested a man as the thief, and at his house in Frankford recovered the stolen property.

—The famous New York 7th Regiment has determined to visit Cape May on its annual summer excursion. The regiment will leave on the 14th of July, passing through this city about noon, where they will be handsomely entertained.

—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Medical Society will take place in this city on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of June next. We hear that the Philadelphia County Medical Society are making preparations to entertain them in a very handsome manner. It is also probable that they will hold their sessions in the room of the college of physicians, on the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets.

—In the House yesterday, after the close of our report, the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the amendment for a Minister Resident at Rome was rejected. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose, and Mr. Eldridge's motion to reconsider the vote admitting Mr. Newsham to a seat from Louisiana was tabled. Mr. Newsham was then sworn in. Mr. Cox offered a resolution embodying a system of revenue, and a commission to examine the question of taxation, which was referred. Several other bills were introduced, among them one taxing dogs. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114⅛.

—Great Fenian activity is reported from Montpelier, Vt., and Buffalo.

—Four million dollars are owing to the Government by Southern railroads.

—The Assistant Census Marshals will commence the enumeration on June 18.

—Some of Mr. Cessna's friends talk of nominating him for Speaker of the next Congress.

—General Gilman Marston, of New Hampshire, will, it is reported, be appointed Governor of Idaho in place of Dr. Bard, resigned.

—A number of suspicious characters have recently passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, causing the Canadians to double their guard and to feel very anxious.

Foreign Affairs.

—L. Pasini, Vice-President of the Italian Senate, is dead.

—The High Court of Judiciary is to meet on June 15 to try the French conspirators.

—More than half the cotton shipped from Indian ports now goes by way of the Suez Canal.

—Prim has a direct understanding with Saldanha whereby the Iberian union is to be established.

—The bill to abolish University tests was passed to a second reading in the House of Commons yesterday.

—Decrees have been issued for the dissolution of the Austrian Reichsrath and the Provincial Diets, and for a general election.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church reconvened at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. After some unimportant changes in the boundaries of the Synods of Albany, Utica, Geneva, and Genesee, they were ratified.

The Synod of Philadelphia was then taken up.

Alfred Hand, Esq., of Scranton, moved that the proposed Synod of Scranton be added to that of Philadelphia, with the exception of the counties of McKean, Potter, and Tioga, which be added to the Synod of Harrisburg.

After speeches in the affirmative by Rev. Henry H. Welles, of Kingston, Pa., and Rev. S. H. Moon, of Presbytery of Montrose, it was agreed to. All of the Pennsylvania synods were somewhat changed, and, as finally adopted, are constituted as follows:—

Synod of Philadelphia, to comprise the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Lebanon, Berks, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Lehigh, Carbon, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Wyoming, and Sullivan, and the Presbytery of Western Africa.

The Synod of Harrisburg to comprise the counties of McKean, Potter, and Tioga, and the remainder of the State of Pennsylvania east of the east line of Elk county and east of the west line of Clearfield, Blair, and Bedford counties.

The Synod of Pittsburg, to comprise the counties of Cambria, Somerset, Westmoreland, Greene, Fayette, Washington, so much of Indiana county as lies south of Black Lick Creek, and so much of Alleghany county east of the Alleghany river and south of the Ohio.

The Synods of New Jersey and Baltimore were agreed to as published by us on Saturday.

Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New York, moved that not only Wednesday evening but Thursday evening also be set apart for the reception of delegates from foreign churches, which was agreed to.

Rev. J. B. Shaw, of Rochester, N. Y., from the Committee on Correspondence, reported the presence of Dr. David Cole as delegate from the Reformed Church, and his name was ordered to be placed on the roll.

After continuing for some time the discussion on the arrangement of synodical boundaries in the Western States, the Assembly adjourned with a prayer by Hon. James Pollock.

Prior to the adjournment, notice was given that an excursion to Cape May would take place on Saturday and a grand social reunion be given at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, to which the Assembly and those who had official business with it were invited. An invitation was also extended to the Assembly to visit Atlantic City by the Directors of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Governor Pollock also extended an invitation to the members to visit the United States Mint.

FOREIGN ART ITEMS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Athenæum* thus describes one of the principal sensations of the salon of 1870:—

It is called *Salome*, the work of M. A. Regnault, and represents the damsel resting on a seat, her feet on a leopard's hide, and holding on her knees the gold charger and red-sheathed knife of John the Baptist's death. She is panting, as if after the fatal dance; her very feet are hardly yet still, the heels seem to tap each other and the toes to twitch; her youthful bosom, hardly hidden by silk of rosy and golden colors, heaves; the vast tangles of her hair of deepest black fall over her brows, which shadow eyes unchaste, cruel and lighted with a wicked triumph, to her shoulders, where they meet the as yet imperfect luxury of her bust and its delicate skin. Her lips are just parted by the smile, and show the teeth within. Her body is covered by the rosy and gold-hued silks before named; her tunic, gorgeously painted and in itself gorgeous, is of the thinnest tissue of cloth of gold, itself a mystery of sheeny wealth, which hardly hides the limbs which she designs to show. She is otherwise bejewelled and bedizened in barbaric magnificence; sits on a stool of subtlest inlays, and before a curtain of glowing yellow. As to the representation of the subject, of course it may be objected that this is rather the personification of a French opera dancer's wildest dream of a theatrical triumph than a picture of the fair daughter of Herodias as she sat before Herod and her mother. This objection would be so far just that this "Salome" looks too much hardened in wicked desires, if not wicked ways, too much like many men's ideal of a French opera dancer, to agree with our notions of the maiden's life; also that it is "French" to the core, that is, not far removed from operatic; yet this criticism is not wholly fair, because the work thoroughly and entirely fulfils its purpose of presenting a new subject to French eyes, and the result is fascinating after one has got over the startling effect of the yellow background, mastered the cruel insolence of the eyes, so ill suited to the damsel of our thoughts—eyes which stare and defy while they exult—and has got over the amazing splendors of her costume, which are rather meretricious than superb and princely. These things mastered—no easy task—we begin to admire the power which produced the face, the skill which dealt with the rose and ivory of the flesh, especially in the feet, and the fine points of vivid and original color which appear in this figure; the very dexterity which so tricked it in tissue, and the audacity which dealt with the background, are certain of applause. Of course, after all this is said, the very powers which are thus triumphantly displayed in all their luxury and fervency are those which herald as well as insure the corruption and decline of severe art.

The same critic notices as follows the allegorical picture by Yvon, painted for Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York:—

Man is mortal, and critics are but men; so we admit without shame, nay, with satisfaction, that there is Art and an irresistible charm in Mr. Regnault's picture, which are wanting in that tremendous historical allegory which no less famous a painter than M. Adolphe Yvon, Delaroche's own pupil, has condescended to produce for M. Stewart, of New York—and we trust, at an enormous price, because the agonies of its bringing forth deserve an immense return. It is designed to glorify the Northern States of the Union, and does so fulsomely. It represents a gigantic figure of the American republic giving a hand to "la Sagesse;" archangels are expelling evil passions, sanguinary traces on the earth represent the past; black, white, and even red men are jubilant; hordes of European emigrants arrive and find Virtue triumphant; the American rivers are personified, together with Peace, Labor, the statue of Washington, and proclamations of the glories of the United States are going forth to the four corners of the world. Bad and stupid as these things are, we recognize and, with a laugh, endure them; but what on earth can be meant by the grim figure which, like Nemesis, rises from the grave on our left? This portentous production would not call for notice, if the fame of M. Yvon were not concerned and its vast dimensions and prominent position did not challenge the eyes. Drawn with a cold academic correctness, painted heartlessly, frigidly inspired, conventional, boastful, and yet weak in sentiment, here allegory culminates: would it were the last of its kind! There is more of art, more of the human heart, more truth in the tritest picture here of an Italian organ-grinder than in this enormous daub by one of the most eminent French artists.

A correspondent writes as follows to the London *Athenæum* with regard to another "Reading Magdalen" attributed to Corregigee:

This picture is at Heidelberg, and said to have been brought from Italy by Duke Carl Eugen von Wurtemberg, is in excellent preservation, on canvas; size, 15 by 9¾ inches.

The Magdalen is in a wood, lying on the mossy ground, supporting her head on the right arm, and holding with the left an open book, bending over it as though absorbed. The dark-blue drapery falling back from the head is arranged to leave the arms, breast, and feet uncovered. An expression of life in quiet repose is over the whole; owing to this, and the grandeur of the contours, the effect of a full-sized figure is produced, and the smallness of the work forgotten. The chiaroscuro is masterly, transparent, and delicate. The tints of the flesh are harmonious, and the tone throughout is clear and pure. The hair is abundant and fair, and the color of the drapery so toned that the texture appears in all its reality.

Compared with Lord Dudley's and the Dresden pictures, the "Magdalen" at Heidelberg shows in the head and figure a different type of character. In the features is something peculiar and characteristic, which proves, I think, that the artist worked directly from a living model. The head has less of an oval form, and is taken more from the side than the others. The pose is considerably more horizontal, and a narrow piece of drapery separates the bosom from the book—a refinement which is not visible in the better known pictures. Another difference is in the shadow thrown by the face upon the left shoulder and over the bust. In the known picture this falls nearly in a straight line, whereas in the Heidelberg "Magdalen" it is far more important, and draws so that it is easy to trace the profile of the face in the shadow.

The vase in the others is not here. The Dudley and the Dresden "Magdalens" represent a more abstract and refined type of womanhood than the one at Heidelberg. In Lord Dudley's Correggio the light which falls on the figure (on the nude especially) forms a stronger contrast with the deep tints of the drapery and the background than in the "Magdalen" of Herr Schmitt, in which it is brightest on the head, subdued on the figure, and diffused over the fore and back ground, both of which are simpler and slighter than in the other pictures; the whole motive is less elaborate, but full of originality and freedom of handling.

Professor Dr. Schliephake concludes, from a minute comparison of the three pictures, that in the one belonging to Herr Schmitt Correggio rendered his first idea of the "Reading Magdalen," and from a living model. He has grasped the principal elements, and produced a composition beautiful in its whole effect and grand simplicity. In the Dresden "Magdalen" the master introduced many variations. The head became a type of loveliness, the figure fuller and richer in exterior attractiveness, and the background was elaborated in keeping; although the general motive is still much like that indicated in the picture, which may show the first conception. The Dudley "Magdalen" is the most elaborate, and most finished of the three works.

The Professor concludes that Herr Schmitt's picture must be the one first painted, as it cannot be supposed that Correggio would produce a simple picture after the more elaborate ones with the same subject.

Accounts, from the pen of Dr. Schliephake, of Heidelberg, of this alleged "Correggio" have appeared in *Die Dioskuren*, Berlin.

Incidentals.

—"Gone over" is the heading to a Boston obituary.

—Several measles have broken out among Brigham Young's wife.

—A Newburyport physician has attended at the births of three thousand children.

—An Iowa paper speaks without emotion of a corn field of six hundred and forty acres.

—A vigilance committee at Willimantic, Conn., has closed all the liquor stores in the place.

—The dog poll at St. Paul is $5 for males and $25 for females. How's this, Mrs. Stanton?

—Seventy cases of Chinamen's bones were lately shipped from San Francisco to the Flowery Land.

—A negro has been sentenced to death in Amherst county, Va., for setting fire to the County Jail.

—A man in Lynchburg, Ill., had his skull fractured by a brick in "a controversy with a friend," as a reporter says.

—A California jury recently brought in a verdict "that they had agreed to disagree." This little joke cost them $20.

—Ohio has 394 lodges of Odd Fellows, with a general fund of $715,886, and a widows' and orphans' of $800,018.

—The male students at Hillsdale College, in Michigan, having adopted class hats, the female students, not to be outdone, have adopted a class bonnet, which consists of the good old-fashioned gingham sun-bonnet. The sisters evidently don't care much about being attractive to the brothers out there.

—The London critics have found another portrait from real life in "Lothair." It is an accomplished English priest, Father Capel, whom Mr. Disraeli masquerades as Monsignore Catesby. It is even said that by an oversight he has allowed the name Capel to be printed instead of Catesby. We don't believe in the portrait theory ourselves, and if such an error has occurred it is probably due to some one besides Mr. Disraeli.

—The Boston *Traveller* says that a member of a Massachusetts House committee was offered $20,000 to sign a certain report, and consequently made a full explanation to his colleagues thus:—"I went home the other night, and after Harriet and I had retired, says I, 'Harriet, which had you rather have me to do, bring home to you $20,000 for pin money, or an honest husband?' Says she, 'Thomas, an honest husband.'"

The "Revolution" Revolving.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton retires from the *Revolution*, and Miss Susan has gone to the far West to debate with a hard-headed lawyer on Woman's Rights. The *Revolution* has been sold to a stock company, with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Studwell largely in interest, and will be the organ of the association over which Mr. Tilton presides.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·36	MOON RISES	2·02
SUN SETS	7·19	HIGH WATER	9·23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of New York	Liverpool	New York	April	30
Rising Star	Stettin	New York	May	4
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	May	7
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. H.	May	7
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v B.	May	10
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	May	10
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	May	11
France	Liverpool	New York	May	11

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	May	24
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	May	25
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May	25
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	May	25
Bremen	New York	Bremen	May	26
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May	28
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May	28
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May	28
Europa	New York	Glasgow	May	28
Main	New York	Bremen	May	28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May	31
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June	1
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June	1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June	2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June	4
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	June	8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May	26
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May	26
Missouri	New York	Havana	May	26
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	May	28
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	May	28
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June	4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

St'r W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig L. W. Snow, Hall, Salem, Warren & Gregg.
Schr R. Florence, Rich, Boston, Knight & Sons.
Schr Pearl, Smith, Newburyport, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Boston, do.
Schr Four Sisters, Waters, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, Pawtucket, do.
Schr James Martin, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, Boston, do.
Schr Varuna, Sawyer, Newburyport, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Souder & Adams. Passengers—Miss Celia Cole, Mrs. Annie Cramp, John Marienhopp, George Grentz, T. J. Smith, A. Whitney, Mrs. Gordon and three children, Mrs. Whipple and child.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Off Fourteen Feet Bank, saw an unknown bark, bound up; below the Ledge, bark Agnes Frazer, from Matanzas.

Steamship Nevada, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark J. S. Harris, Thomas, 48 days from Bristol, Eng., with iron rails to order—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Bark Lorena, Patterson, 65 days from Genoa, with marble, etc., to V. A. Sartori & Son—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Dallett & Son—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Brig E. F. Dunbar, Nichols, 11 days from Darien, Ga., with timber to Cochran, Russell & Co.

Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, 14 days from Sagua, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.—vessel to Workman & Co.

Schr David Ames, Ames, 12 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Dallett & Son—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr S. P. Hall, Chapman, 9 days from Darien, with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr Redington, Gregory, from Richmond, Va., to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, 4 days from Laurel, Del., with wood to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

WENT TO SEA.

Barks Marianino Galatola, for Gibraltar, for orders; Diligentia, for Trieste; Theodosius Christian, for Hamburg; Sam Sheppard, for Cienfuegos; Sarah B. Hale, for Portland; and brig Hermes, for Port Spain, went to sea 22d inst.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 24.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Minnehaha, with wheat and corn to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Charlie and Carrie, with grain to Wm. Smith & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 23.—Thirteen barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

United Brothers, Lady Loretta, E. B. Brooke, Otranto, Albemarle, Martha Lamb, and Jas. Scribner, all with coal for New York.

St. James, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 24.—Barge Ruse, with coal for Baltimore, left in tow this A. M. L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., May 23.—Three schooners in the harbor to-day. Heavy smoke and haze to seaward. No vessels are in sight. Wind S. Thermometer, 70.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, was loading at New Orleans 19th inst., for Liverpool.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence at Havana, and sailed 16th inst. for New Orleans.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 21st instant.

Steamtug J. W. Whipple, Lawson, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 13th inst.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, 16 days from Havana, at New York 22d inst.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, hence for Sagua, was passed 18th inst., Cape Hatteras 40 miles west.

Brig Lima, Hill, hence, at Cienfuegos 11th inst.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, hence at Cienfuegos, and sailed 11th inst. to return.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 16th inst.

Brig Ethel Bolton, Haney, hence, at Matanzas 14th instant.

Brig Ellen H., Dwyer, hence, at Port Spain 24th April, and sailed 3d inst. for Porto Rico.

Brig Home, Phillips, hence, at Port Spain 27th April.

Schr Vicksburg, Higgins, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst., reports same morning, in Block Island Channel, rolled away mainmasthead, broke maintopmast, split mainsail, and received other slight damage. Will make temporary repairs and proceed.

Schr A. C. Paige, Haley, cleared at Baltimore 21st inst. for Boston.

Schr K. J. Hoyt, Parker, hence for New Haven, passed Hell Gate 22d inst.

Schr James Burritt, French, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 22d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Provincial Government of Para has given notice of the existence of a shoal to the northeast of Cabello da Velha Bay, Maranham, in lat. 1 33 S., lon. 44 35 W., and on which the steam vessel Ambrose struck.

Information has been received that an island, about two miles in circumference, has grown on the Corōa Galvotas bank, east side of the entrance of Para river. The island is covered with trees.

Also, that the 3½ fathoms patch lying NE. by N. from the Braganza bank lightvessel extends a considerable distance, and care must be observed in navigating near it.

With reference to former notice respecting the temporary removal of the lightvessel stationed on the edge of the Braganza bank, entrance of Para river—

The Provincial Government of Para has given notice that the lightvessel has been replaced in her former position.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE, NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE I. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, JOSEPH E. SCHELL, CHARLES P. BOWER, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, ROBT. SHOEMAKER, PETER ARMBRUSTER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary. 3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING 4

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE, N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert, Laurence Myers, J. M. Myers, Wm. S. McManus, Wm. B. Reaney, Edward Samuel, H. P. Muirheid, Clayton McMichael. [4 96m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $210,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

CHESNUT St., between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
JOHN STETSON Lessee and Manager
JAMES PILGRIM Acting and Stage Manager

DECIDED SUCCESS.

Theatre crowded from Parquet to Dome, at every performance, to witness the

BRILLIANT COMBINATION.

Acknowledged by the public and press to be the most complete and talented array of artistes ever appearing in this city. Every act a feature. Unsurpassed in the records of the Philadelphia Stage.

THE MANAGERIAL TRIUMPH DEFYING ALL COMPETITION.

Everybody delighted at the GORGEOUS CONCENTRATION OF GENIUS.

The best novelties in quick succession. Everything new each week.

MONDAY EVENING, May 23, Every Night, and Saturday Matinee.

AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS. NEW STARS.

The Greatest Wonder of the Age, THE CHINESE GIANT, CHANG.

The Largest Man in the World, and his Wife, KING FOO.

From Wood's Museum, New York.

First appearance of the Great Ethiopian Comedian, MR. CHARLES HOWARD.

All the Stars of Last Week Remain. 5 23 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 24,

Last Week of the grand romantic military drama, NOT GUILTY.

THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS AND BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, ALSO, BAXTER'S ZOUAVE DRUM CORPS, are specially engaged in order to give the proper martial effect to the Military Displays.

WITH AN EXCELLENT CAST.

The Rebels are upon us! Forward! Desperate Conflict between the Sepoys and the Young Volunteers. A brilliant, thrilling, and effective Tableau—The Field of Battle during a Fierce Engagement.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Begins at 8 o'clock.

DOMESTIC PLAY and BURLESQUE.

TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), May 24,

The Beautiful Pastoral Drama of DORA.

By the Full Company.

Concluding with Craig's Burlesque of HAMLET NATURALIZED.

Wednesday—Benefit of JOHN T. DONNELLY.
Thursday—A GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
Friday—Benefit of Miss LIZZIE PRICE.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 25

THE GIFTED PROTEAN ARTISTE, ETTIE HENDERSON as KATY O'SHIEL, Mrs. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER as LISCHEN, Mr. ROBERT CRAIG as FRITZCHEN, Mr. ALF KELLEHER IN BALLADS. PROF. WYMAN, Mr. EDWIN LUBIN, and SIGNOR BLITZ, Jr., ALL THE SAME EVENING. J. T. DONNELLY'S BENEFIT, ONCE A YEAR. Mrs. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE. Three Pieces. Seats at Box Office from 9 to 3. 5 24 2t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE

ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE.

SEVENTH St., below Arch.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Commencing MONDAY, May 23, and each night until further notice. First appearance in this city of ALLEN & PETTENGILL'S Sensation Minstrels. Johnny Allen and Charley Pettengill and their Great Star Troupe. Twenty in number. Prices as usual. 5 20 8t

THE PILGRIM.—CONCERT HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, BENEFIT PENNSYLVANIA HOSE COMPANY. TUESDAY EVENING, 8. WEDNESDAY, MATINEE 2·30, and CLOSE THAT EVENING AT 8. Choice Seats 75c.; 50c. admission; children 25 cents.

On TUESDAY will be given the BOYS' AND GIRLS' BENEFIT at 4·30 P. M., at the nominal price of 10 cents under 14 years and 25 cents for all persons over that age.

On THURSDAY EVENING THE PILGRIM OPENS IN BAIRD'S HALL, FRANKFORD, FOR FIVE NIGHTS. 5 23 2t

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

1205 PENNSYLVANIA POLY- CHESNUT ST.
1205 TECHNIC AND CHESNUT ST.
1205 ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, CHESNUT ST.
1205 Open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. CHESNUT ST.
1205 M. Saturdays till 11 P. M.) Lec- CHESNUT ST.
1205 tures on useful and scientific sub- CHESNUT ST.
1205 jects every evening. CHESNUT ST.
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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PHILADELPHIA.

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TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1870.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

CURRENT telegraphic intelligence affords new illustrations of the troubles to which the unhappy people of the New Dominion are subjected by their political connection with Great Britain. The fearful Fenians have once more started on the war-path, and the whole border is in a state of trepidation on account of the prevailing uncertainty in regard to the objective point of their expedition. We are informed by one veracious chronicler that, contrary to usual custom, the leaders are very reticent, and stubbornly refuse to declare whether they intend to march to the rescue of the rebel Riehl, in the Red River district, or to boldly cross the St. Lawrence, and plunge into the heart of the enemy's country. If they really mean business, their chances of accomplishing tangible results will be improved by a coalition and co-operation with Riehl, for they will find it much easier to temporarily sustain a rebellion already started than to either create a new one or to make a serious demonstration against British power at any point where regular and volunteer troops can be rallied to confront them. Any hostile movement they may make will necessarily be a flagrant and inexcusable violation of our neutrality laws, but John Bull and his Canadian calves displayed such lamentable disregard of the obligations of international treaties and good neighborship during the late Rebellion, that the troubles now heaped upon them by the Fenians seem but a righteous retribution. For the present it is scarcely possible that anything more serious than this temporary punishment can flow from any movement that it is possible for the Fenians to make, for the idea of a serious contest between a handful of the wearers of the green with the British authorities in their front and the American Government in their rear is totally inadmissible. In time, however, the Canadians, who are stubborn and slow to learn, will find the miseries resulting from the continuance of British domination so manifold that they will be forced by their instincts of self-preservation to earnestly seek relief in independence and annexation. Shut out now in a large measure from the best market by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, awakened to the danger that the Sault Ste. Marie Canal may be closed against them in their hour of direst need, and terribly hampered by poverty and taxation, the continual alarms to which they are subjected by the persistence of the Fenians are rendering their colonial dependence intolerably fruitful of miseries.

REVISING HISTORY.

AMONG the many legacies of the late war, we have numerous important historical questions touching both men and events, which must now be revised, as they are about to pass into the accepted records of our great struggle for free institutions. For five years the North and the South made up their own records of public men and momentous events from their own respective standpoints. It was but natural that, under the influence of the fierce passions ever engendered by civil war, both sections should magnify their own leaders and actions, and correspondingly depreciate the leaders and actions of the other side; and in the intense devotion of both North and South to their respective causes, it was impossible ever to correct serious errors while the desperate struggle over reconstruction was unsettled. Lately, however, the passions of sectional strife have been gradually subsiding, and the people of both sections are beginning to make dispassionate inquiry into historical issues.

Quite recently we have had a series of historical conflicts. Senator Wilson, in an elaborate eulogy upon Mr. Stanton, incidentally introduced the order of Mr. Cameron's retirement from the Lincoln Cabinet. He accredited the ex-War Minister with great administrative ability, with having dictated his successor, and then gracefully resigning. This brought Mr. McClure before the public with a circumstantial statement of Mr. Cameron's dismissal from the Cabinet, without consultation as to his successor, and even without previous notice. He went so far as to explain, from his own personal knowledge, that the letter removing Mr. Cameron was subsequently destroyed, and a pretended letter of resignation allowed to be filed some days after the dismissal. Mr. McClure boldly assumed all responsibility for the correctness of his statements, and challenged contradiction. Feeble attempts were made in some quarters to break the force of the grave accusations made by Mr. McClure, but they stand substantially sustained, and the future historian of the war must make the blistering record that the first War Minister of the Rebellion was displaced for maladministration in the darkest days of the Republic.

Again, Mr. Cameron essayed to frame a brilliant chapter of the history of the war. When Senator Revels was before the Senate asking admission as a Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Cameron revealed a long-hidden prophecy he had made touching the advent of the black man into the first legislative tribunal of the nation. He suddenly remembered that when Jefferson Davis seceded from that body, he had solemnly notified the Rebel chieftain that the bondman would return after many days to fill his place. It was somewhat worthy of notice that the prophecy was not made public until its fulfilment was just at hand, but as it was recited by a grave and venerable Senator in open Senate, no one present could deny the singular prophetic honors claimed by the prophet for himself. But war has ceased. Newspapers and telegrams now go from the Lakes to the Gulf, and subdued Rebels, long bound in silence by the conqueror, now venture occasionally to interpose corrections of what they allege to be perverted history. Jefferson Davis read the *Globe* and answered that Mr. Cameron was doubtless incorrectly reported, as no such remarks were made to him when he withdrew from the Senate. Mr. Cameron did not venture to explain, but Colonel Forney answered, denounced Davis as a Rebel, and therefore not to be believed, and transferred the scene from the Senate to Mrs. Davis' breakfast table. It was safe to assume that Mrs. Davis would not rush into a public contradiction; and so that disputed historical event, involving Mr. Cameron's claims to the honors of prophecy, remains unsettled.

One of the most remarkable instances of historical antagonism is exhibited by Judge Black's article on Mr. Stanton, copied in our columns on Saturday from the *Galaxy* for June. If Mr. Wilson is to be believed, Mr. Stanton was one of the earliest as he was one of the ablest and boldest champions of emancipation, colored troops, universal suffrage, and of all the radical measures of reconstruction. If Judge Black is to be believed, Mr. Stanton fully and cordially harmonized with him in the Buchanan Cabinet, and held that all the violent measures growing out of the war were unconstitutional and revolutionary. Judge Black professes to speak from frequent and most intimate intercourse with Mr. Stanton both before and after the war, and he details with great minuteness various circumstances in support of his positions. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson was chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, was doubtless in the closest intercourse with Stanton while he was Minister of War, and must have had at least equal facilities with Judge Black to know Mr. Stanton's convictions and purposes. It is not to be presumed that either has deliberately falsified; but the two distinguished men have been Mr. Stanton's intimate associates under widely different circumstances, and each judges him from a widely different standpoint. Judge Black knew the Mr. Stanton of the Democratic faith, before treason and Rebellion had defied the Constitution and the laws, and Mr. Wilson knew the Mr. Stanton whose new duties were taught by the new occasion that called the nation to exercise its extreme powers to preserve its own life. Without discrediting either personally, such will be the general judgment of the nation. It is well, however, that both have written, for both will materially aid history in attaining a high measure of perfection in estimating Mr. Stanton.

Another instance of disputed history was developed in our columns on Saturday by the somewhat impassioned letter of General Magruder, vindicating himself against the accusations made against him by Mr. Cameron in the Senate recently. Mr. Cameron, in a debate on the condition of things about Washington when the war commenced, made certain statements imputing positive treachery and dishonor to Magruder, who was in command of a battery in Washington when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. He did not name Magruder, but pointed to him with such distinctness that the remarks could be applied to no one else. He also claimed especial credit for preventing Captain Magruder from betraying the President, and also from deserting with his battery to the South. If Mr. Cameron's statements are true, he deserves great credit for his vigilance, and Magruder deserves to be reprobated as a dishonored and treacherous man. But Magruder comes out over his own signature and pronounces Cameron's statement "a monstrous, malicious, reckless, and infamous lie," and he follows it up with a detailed account of his fidelity while holding a commission, and also giving the particulars of his resignation. He goes farther. He alleges that Mr. Cameron manifested particular kindness for him, and at a breakfast party voluntarily offered to send Magruder to Russia to escape the conflict. In this case the issue of veracity is clear and unmistakable. Either Cameron or Magruder deliberately falsifies, and the public will judge between them. Cameron has the advantage in the North, because Magruder joined the Southern army; but Magruder has an advantage in the fact that his reputation for truth has not yet been riddled so thoroughly as has Mr. Cameron's. In the recent historical antagonisms Mr. Cameron has been confronted by several living witnesses, and he has not as yet ventured to meet any of them when challenged to the proof.

We welcome these antagonisms as likely to lead the public to a correct judgment on the points at issue. The time is past when the testimony of intelligent men, who have been actors in, or cognizant of, important events can be ignored because they were guilty of joining in causeless war against the North; and the dispassionate of all parties will be glad to have their contributions to throw all possible light upon the as yet unwritten history of the war. For that reason we gave publicity to General Magruder's and Jefferson Davis' letters, and for the same reason we copied Judge Black's article. The true history of public men and public events must be written, and he who contributes to it will be heard by the whole American people without prejudice. The truth of history must be vindicated, let him suffer who may.

OUR DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

WE give below a table a table showing the direct trade between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from the year 1853 to the year 1868 inclusive, in ships with cargoes only. The tonnage of the vessels belonging to Great Britain, the United States, and other countries, are given separately, as follows:—

Years.	British. (Tons.)	United States. (Tons.)	Of other Countries. (Tons.)	Total. (Tons.)
1853.....	357,250	1,592,939	91,199	2,541,388
1854.....	741,401	1,847,069	86,431	2,674,901
1855.....	420,268	1,854,398	49,445	2,324,021
1856.....	664,250	2,188,612	82,823	2,935,685
1857.....	650,294	1,827,611	60,698	2,538,603
1858.....	562,848	1,826,841	108,561	2,497,450
1859.....	784,543	1,635,563	122,401	2,542,507
1860.....	945,668	2,245,234	165,712	3,356,614
1861.....	1,041,818	2,052,935	228,833	3,323,586
1862.....	877,115	1,646,585	319,701	2,843,701
1863.....	1,173,463	927,186	308,173	2,408,822
1864.....	1,250,585	674,403	196,499	2,121,491
1865.....	1,231,660	434,098	152,692	1,818,450
1866.....	1,853,145	745,467	310,501	2,909,113
1867.....	2,009,687	702,544	288,330	3,060,561
1868.....	2,103,872	714,423	355,696	3,173,991

These figures afford a striking commentary upon the course pursued by Great Britain towards the United States during the Rebellion. In 1860, the year before the commencement of hostilities, the tonnage of British vessels engaged in the direct trade between the two countries was but 945,668 tons, while that of the American vessels was 2,245,234 tons, a large increase on any previous year, and more than double the former. The year 1861 witnessed an increase of about ten per cent. in the British tonnage, and a decrease of about the same proportions in the American tonnage. In 1862 the British tonnage fell off considerably, below even that of 1860; but the decrease in the American tonnage was nearly one-fourth. In 1865, the last year of the war, the British tonnage, it will be seen, had increased to 1,231,660 tons, while the American tonnage had decreased to a paltry figure, 434,098 tons. Since the close of the war, however, there has been a steady increase in the tonnage of both nationalities, although in 1866 that of Great Britain was about three times as great as that of the United States during the same year, and almost equal to that of the latter in 1860. It will be seen that, although in the years 1862-65 there was a large falling-off in the aggregate tonnage of the direct trade between the two countries, the figures for 1868 show that even then the loss had been almost made up.

OBITUARY.

Mark Lemon.

Mark Lemon, the well-known editor of *Punch*, and almost the last of the band of humorists who thirty years ago were making their reputations, but whose works have now become classics, died yesterday in London, at the age of sixty-one. Mr. Lemon was of Jewish descent, and he was born in London on the 30th of November, 1809. His first literary efforts were as a writer and adapter of plays, and he had a hand in the production of about sixty dramatic compositions of various kinds. Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors" and other authorities on such subjects, state that he was the author of the once popular comedy of *The Serious Family*, but upon what ground we are not aware. French's edition of *The Serious Family* gives Morris Barnett as the author, but in point of fact it is "adapted," or, in other words, stolen from the French, like most modern British plays. Its original is a French comedy entitled *Un Mari en Campagne*, and it is possible that Mr. Lemon may have made a version of it. Mr. Lemon had a great fondness for the stage, and he frequently performed as an amateur for charitable purposes. About a year ago he undertook the part of "Falstaff" upon the regular boards, and made a decided hit, his conception of the character being pronounced by many of the London critics to be superior to that of any professional actor of the day. In 1841 *Punch* was started with Mr. Henry Mayhew as the editor, and with Douglas Jerrold, W. M. Thackeray, Thomas Hood, Albert Smith, Mark Lemon, and other writers as contributors. Lemon was joint editor, and on the retirement of Mayhew, two years afterwards, he became editor in chief, a position which he held up to the time of his death. To Mr. Lemon's skill, judgment, and thorough appreciation of the tastes of the British public the brilliant success of *Punch* was in a great measure due. It is true he had a brilliant corps of co-laborers both in the literary and art departments—men who have had no successors, and who are apparently not likely to have. In the early numbers of *Punch*, Thackeray figured as "The Fat Contributor" and wrote for it "Jeames's Diary" and "The Snob Papers;" Jerrold contributed the "Q Papers," "The Story of a Feather," and the immortal "Caudle Lectures." In 1844 appeared Hood's "Song of the Shirt," and Albert Smith discussed the "Physiology of Evening Parties," and related the adventures of a London medical student. Of the writers who made the fame of *Punch* Charles Dickens is the only one, we believe, who remains, and Mr. Dickens was never a regular contributor like Jerrold and Thackeray. Of the artists Richard Doyle still lives, and in the full enjoyment of his fine powers, although he has not contributed to *Punch* for many years, but John Leech, who did even more than Doyle for the reputation of *Punch*, is dead, and he has no successor any more than Jerrold or Thackeray. *Punch* has fallen into disrepute of late years, but it is undeniable that it was once a power in the land, and one of the most influential exponents of public opinion. In feeling the pulse of the British public, and in manœuvring to adapt itself to the ideas of the times, the London *Times* never displayed half the skill that *Punch* did; and although it was frequently distinguished by malicious and mendacious abuse of those who came under its dislike, or rather the dislike of its readers, no paper ever published knew better how to make the *amende honorable* when it was necessary to do so. A notable instance of this was given when the news of President Lincoln's assassination was received in England. During the whole of our great conflict *Punch* had been the bitterest of all the Copperhead organs of Europe, and Mr. Lincoln was made the special object of ridicule and abuse. The announcement which was made of his death, however, the total recantation of everything it had said about him of an offensive character, and the sincere respect it evinced for his many noble qualities, were apparently so sincere that it was impossible not to meet the apologist half way and accept his regrets for his past evil deeds. This was but one out of many instances of the policy that ruled in the management of *Punch*, and it is one of the secrets of its success. The future of the publication, however, is far from appearing brilliant. It has numerous active rivals in the field, some of which are quite as good if not better than itself; but comic writers and comic draughtsmen are apparently scarce, for the *Punch* of to-day is a very dull affair, and now that Mark Lemon has followed Jerrold, Thackeray, Mayhew, and Hood, it may be said indeed that the old times are dead and that the hump-backed jester who for thirty years has been cracking everybody and everything over the head with his bladders, had better doff his cap and bells and prepare for his own funeral.

In addition to his writings for *Punch* and his dramatic productions, Mr. Lemon was a frequent contributor to the magazines and periodicals. A number of his sketches appeared in *Household Words*, and for many years he officiated as literary editor of the *Illustrated London News*. Among his writings that are known to the public may be mentioned "The Enchanted Doll," a fairy tale, published in 1849; "A Christmas Hamper," a collection of stories in prose and verse, in 1859; "Wait for the End," in 1863; "Legend of Number Nip" and "Loved at Last," in 1864; "Falkner Lyle," "Story of Two Wives," and "Leighton Hall and other Tales," in 1866. In addition to these, he has edited a collection of jests and about a hundred songs.

Mr. Lemon is said to have been a man of genial disposition and a genuine humorist in private life, and he was held in high esteem by the brilliant coterie of literary men with whom he was associated for so many years.

—The Dayton ladies deny that the woman suffragists have big feet.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

—Austria and Russia have abrogated the extradition treaty hitherto existing between them for the surrender of military deserters.

—A treaty of commerce has been concluded at Guatemala between the Austro-Hungarian empire and the Guatemalian republic.

—The Austrian Court is in great consternation. The daughter of the Emperor, the Archduchess Giselle, is dangerously ill with scarlatina.

—The number of persons who emigrated from Liverpool during April was 24,153, or 2886 less than in the corresponding month of last year.

—The British and Colonial Emigration Society is to send out 1350 additional emigrants on board ships which will leave England for Canada in June.

—Emigration from France and Italy to Algeria is greatly on the increase, and the French colonies are pressing daily farther into the interior.

—There is a journal in Paris published in the Japanese language. It is in the shape of a memorandum book without backs, and is edited by M. Rosmay, a professor of Oriental tongues.

—In Cheltenham, England, samples of sugar have been found so fearfully adulterated with chromate of lead that it is a wonder how any of the unfortunate partakers of it survived to tell the tale.

—The independent thinkers of Gratz (Styria) have collected the necessary funds for the creation of a superior school free from all religious instruction. It is the first attempt of the kind that has been made in Austria.

—Two smart shocks of an earthquake were felt at Comrie, Scotland, on Friday night. They were accompanied with a rumbling noise. The vibration was from west to east. The wind was westerly and the night fine.

—No strawberries this year at Madrid! The Spanish capital has hitherto been supplied with that delicious fruit from Valencia; but this year the prices offered for the Spanish strawberries at Paris have carried every crop to that market.

—A submarine velocipede is the next new thing in Paris. It is so arranged that the rider, or rather the inmate, can see all around him, and either rise or descend in the water at will. He occupies a horizontal position and is supplied with plenty of condensed air.

—The quantity of British proof spirits consumed in the United Kingdom during 1869 was no less than 21,621,590 gallons, of which England drank 11,500,000, Scotland 5,250,000, and Ireland nearly 5,000,000 gallons. The amount of duty paid on the whole quantity was £10,860,795.

—The *Opinion Nationale* gives a curious account of the manner in which the writing of Flourens, in the letter seized on the person of Beaurie, the French conspirator, was discovered. When the former left for England he amused himself by sending his card to M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, and he added the P. P. C. of departure usual among friends and acquaintances. On a piece of note paper in which the card was wrapped he wrote "*Parlant pour l'Angleterre.*" The Prefect compared the papers, and at once ascertained the indentity of the handwriting in each.

—The British Post-Office savings banks continue to prosper, and the business done increases rapidly. There was not a post-office bank in the United Kingdom until the 16th September, 1861, and at the end of 1869 there was £13,524,209 due to depositors. The interest paid to depositors, or added to the credit side of their accounts, now exceeds £300,000 a year. The amount paid in and the amount drawn out in the course of a year are very large; in 1869 £5,787,218 was received from depositors, and £4,237,656 was paid to depositors. The charges of management and expenses incurred in 1869 amounted to £62,060.

—Political excitement is producing at Madrid a plentiful crop of caricatures. One of the best represents Prim dancing on a slack rope upon the points of swords, which he wears as stilts, while the republicans and partisans of the various candidates for the throne look on in expectation of a fall. It is called "Equilibrios del Interinidad." Another consists merely of a sheet divided into thirty squares, each square containing a comic portrait of some one of the claimants of the throne. In the host of others the "Auction" and the "Duel" are worthy of notice. The former represents Prim knocking down the crown to the highest bidder; the latter depicts him as engaged in a mortal combat with a friar, while a bishop acts as a second for each of the opponents.

—The ship-masters and ship-owners in Bath, Me., have held a meeting and adopted resolutions approving Mr. O'Neill's bill to regulate the shipping and paying off of seamen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ J. W. J. W.

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Passengers have the privilege to pay for the round trip and take tickets for their return trip from George's Hill or Belmont Mansion, which may be used on any day.

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and 25 cents for each additional person who may originally engage the carriage. No vacant seat in a carriage thus engaged shall be used by any one not of the original party, except by their express consent.

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Admission..... 25 cents
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CONDUCTOR.....PROF. L. ENGELKE.
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☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 20 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 tf 6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., of St. Louis; Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago; Rev. R. W. Chadlaw, Superintendent of Missions for Ohio and Indiana, and others.

Colonel D. W. C. Moore will direct the singing of a large choir of young ladies.

Tickets, with secured seats, twenty-five cents each, may be had at the Society's House, No. 1122 Chesnut street. 5 19 21 23 24 4t

☞ MINISTERS AND STRANGERS, DON'T fail to see the PILGRIM CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street. 140 Exhibitions given. This evening and twice to-morrow. 1t

☞ BOYS AND GIRLS, GO TO THE PILGRIM after school on TUESDAY. Only 10 cents; and over fourteen years old, 25 cents. Teachers will please announce this nominal price to pupils. 5 23 3t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock. [5 12 12t

☞ GO SEE THE CLOSING OF THE PILGRIM. Extra matinee TUESDAY, 4'30, for Boys and Girls. 5 23 2t

☞ C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA. —Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CLOTHING.

Words of Interest
To Every Family in the State

Interesting to the Father!
Buy your Spring Clothes of ROCKHILL & WILSON.
Interesting to the LARGE BOYS!
Buy your Spring Clothes of ROCKHILL & WILSON.
Interesting to the LESSER BOYS!
Buy your Spring Clothes of ROCKHILL & WILSON.
Interesting to the LITTLE SMALL BOYS!
Ask your Parents to buy your Spring Clothes of ROCKHILL & WILSON.
Interesting to the MOTHERS!
Send both the Adult and the Juvenile members of your household for their Clothes to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Of Special Interest TO YOU!
We always kept the best and finest Clothes that could be had, but our present SPRING STOCK is incomparably ahead of anything we have ever had before.
AND WE ARE SELLING IT CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!
Come and see for yourself at

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

1115 VINE STREET.
MRS. E. ROWLAND'S
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 VINE STREET. 5 21 1m

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BLACK SILK AND WOOL BERNANIES

ALL-WOOL BLACK BERNANIES.
RICH FIGURED GRENADINES.
RICH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
NEAT STYLE LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
ORGANDY AND PERCALE ROBES.
FIGURED PERCALES AND MARSEILLES.
CORDED STRIPE AND FIGURED PIQUES.
BUFF AND CHOCOLATE LINENS, for Dresses.

ALL OF THE POPULAR MIXTURES FOR SUITS, FROM 25 CENTS AND UPWARDS.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

BLACK LACE SACQUES
AND
Black Lace Points,
OF
OUR OWN IMPORTATION
OPENED THIS MORNING.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
5 24 tuth2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,



TRADE MARK.

Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
Exclusively of their own importation,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
4 12 tuasm4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.
A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 19 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised very low prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
5 13 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.
New York. Paris. (31

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET.
5 7 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

AGRICULTURAL.

LANDRETH'S
IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 21 and 23 S. SIXTH Street.
Warranted Garden Seeds.
Flower Seeds in great variety. Field and Grass Seeds.
Agricultural Implements. Horticultural Tools of the best American and English manufacture.
Books on Agricultural, Botanical, and Rural Affairs.
Terra Cotta Vases and Garden Statuary. Rustic Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, etc.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices, by DAVID LANDRETH & SON,
1t* Nos. 21 and 23 S. SIXTH Street.

OLD BOOKS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.

RARE COLLECTION OF OLD BOOKS, CURIOSITIES, COPIES OF MEDALS IN TYPE METAL and ELECTROTYPES, Etc., to be sold at THOMAS & SONS', Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 25. 1t*

SUMMER RESORTS.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guests. Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, $3 50 per day and $21 per week for June and September. $4 per day and $25 per week for July and August. Coach from depot free. No Bar
5 24 tuthsa6m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1870.

Quakers in Town.

All the Quakers are not in Philadelphia. A good many of them are here. The hour for their annual influx has arrived, and you cannot walk very far in any principal street without meeting a coal-scuttle bonnet or a long drab coat. It is a characteristic fact, however, that these quiet people love the quieter streets. Only the gayest of the Hicksites prefer Broadway. The steady, old conservative Friend of the demure type sticks to the streets (when he can find them) where the grass grows between the stones and the moss accrues on the curb. They come here accompanied, as they invariably are, by wet weather, and rain has come down and umbrellas have gone up every time they have set foot out of doors. I love the sight of these gentle religious folk in loud New York. They fall upon us like dew from heaven, or drops from a watering-pot, and lay the social dust for a little space. I take a gray dress as evidence of good-will, and a poke-bonnet as the exponent of peace. I like to be thee'd and thou'd and second-person'd generally by a meek man in a broad-brim and a long tail, and I don't trouble myself about the correctness of the syntax that is addressed to me by a feminine thumb-twirler in sad-colored silk. I prefer the nasal twang of a Quaker meeting to the tuneful intonations of St. Alban's Chapel, and I think the Spirit would be more likely to move one among the solemn sameness of a gathering of Friends than amid the ostentatious reverence of ritualism. This *apropos* of the Quakers flooding the city. Their meetings hitherto have been largely attended and affluently sprinkled with religious people of other denominations. This contribution from outsiders has scarcely a religious purpose. The same order of curiosity attaches to a Quaker in New York that lingers around the wearer of knee-breeches and a powdered wig. The unadulterated Friend is something of an exotic here, and there is the same sort of satisfaction in attending his religious councils that there is in a womanly woman's going clandestinely to a semi-suffrage lecture addressed to "ladies only."

Italian Opera.

Our week of Italian opera has been a curious and not wholly successful one. Its triumphs are limited to Miss Kellogg, Signor Brignoli, and Madame Gazzaniga. The last-named lady has behaved with dignity in not attempting to appear in parts for which her age now renders her notoriously unfit. But she is the best "Azucena," for instance, that we have had for many months. Miss Kellogg, though made of hardly stern enough material for "Leonora" in *Il Trovatore*, presented no point which caused her friends to regret her appearance in that *role*. The gold in Brignoli's voice, and the lead in his acting, were just as perceptible as ever. The entire curriculum of emotion is expressed by him by putting his hand to his eyes. The other night Miss McCulloch appeared as "Lucia," and the press and the public have been quarrelling ever since as to which was most to blame—the management for not making better arrangements, or the young lady for accepting a *role* which the disappointment caused by another soprano seemed to render it obligatory upon her to undertake. That other soprano was Canissa, who, to the surprise of every one, was announced to appear as "Lucia." She is a good and ambitious little singer, though constitutionally cold, and her being ousted out of the part is probably due to professional envy. At any rate Miss McCulloch was certainly no better than the little *Hongroise* would have been, and as for Signor Lefranc, he made his appearance with his voice in such a condition that it was at once evident he would have been better off at home and in bed. This week will serve it right if it is to be conducted no better.

The Park on Sunday.

If you go to Central Park on Sunday you will behold the industrious dromedary stalking over the oases there with a nest of children on his humps, and the indefatigable goats dragging carts filled with youngsters and pushed by negro youths in livery. You will see boats gliding over the lakes, a good many carriages, a few horsemen, bevies of loiterers swallowing ice-cream and the "gentle drinks" which Disraeli praises as American in "Lothair." But you will hear no music. The little golden stand is closed, whence the orchestra, on Saturdays, launches a fleet of inharmonious sound upon a ruffled lake of air. Beneath the adjacent tent the usual crowd remains, but the hum of voices and the stippety-steppities of the pedestrians are the only sounds which break the monotony. People tired of walking lie in ambush, and make a rush directly when the occupant of any envied seat gets up, and then what a quarrel ensues on possession! As for the park carryalls, at twenty-five cents a ride, people pour into them like coffee into a mill, and the cabriolas-wagonettes are taken by force.

The Tournament.

Some of the good Brooklynites are amusing themselves with what is called a tournament. The name would naturally imply that knights in armor charged each other, spear in hand, and that the good times of Cœur de Lion and Brian de Bois Guilbert, as pictured by romantic Sir Walter Scott, were realized again. But in fact this tournament is a very safe and simple matter. There is no more chance of blood or scratches than there is in a duel with foils with bottons on, and masks. It consists in poking rings with a pole, every contestant being permitted three pokes. The amusement is apparently got up for the exclusive benefit of those indulging in it, for the price of admission is exorbitant, not a solitary accommodation is made for those bashful but indispensable people, newspaper reporters, and when a programme is visible—which is but seldom—the chief statements it deals in are limited to advertisements of the sale of horses. The costumes of the knights are more suggestive of circus and sawdust than of mediæval splendor. The armor consists of a flannel shirt with spangles, and is indicative of an amateur travelling show.

Frankfort Street.

Below French's Hotel, and between Nassau street and William street, extends a short block in which Sunday newspaper offices, lager beer saloons, and printing dens are huddled together. It is not a particularly clean and attractive locality. In other words, it is too often dirty and disgusting. Foul-mouthed men and "alum-macky"-looking women continually pass and repass. Mites of children—bits of girls and boys—pass vulgar jests upon each other, and once in a while there is a brief fight between two ruffians, and knives are threatened or drawn. Rival organ-grinders love to go there and grind aggressive music, and great wagons and small hand-carts are continually getting knotted together there. At night ragged fringes of music from cheap orchestras are blown out upon the hot-steamed air, and the screams of a drunken "can-can" issue from an obscure neighboring den. During most of the twenty-four hours it is both a noisy and a noisome place—a sort of street *oubliette*—forgotten by the police and only affected by ruffianism and vice. And yet, during the daytime, one or two refined women may sometimes be seen tripping through it, like sunbeams gliding through a wretched cell and glorifying as they glide. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Not Guilty* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT an interesting variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH Charles Reade's drama of *Dora* and Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Hamlet Naturalized* will be represented this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. John T. Donnelly will have a benefit, for which occasion an unusually attractive programme is announced. Miss Ettie Henderson will appear as "Katty O'Shell;" Mr. Craig and Mrs. Susan Galton-Kelleher in the leading *roles* in the operetta of *Litschen and Fritzchen;* Mr. Alfred Kelleher will sing several popular ballads; Wyman, Lubin, and Signor Blitz, Jr., will perform a number of wonderful feats of magic, and other artists will assist to make the affair a success. Mr. Donnelly has hosts of friends who will undoubtedly take pleasure in crowding the theatre to its utmost capacity to-morrow evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Allen & Pettingill's Minstrels made a hit last evening, and their performance was greeted with much applause. The troupe is a strong one, and the entertainment calculated to please the admirers of the burnt-cork opera.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited for the last times at Concert Hall this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM is now open with an interesting collection of curiosities at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST *elsewhere. Full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser in all respects, or the garments cheerfully exchanged, or money refunded if preferred. Our stock of* READY-MADE CLOTHING *Of all kinds and sizes is unequalled in Philadelphia for style, make and fit, durability and general excellence.*

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

IF YOU HAVE A SUFFERING CHILD, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

THE CHEAP AND RELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT.—Albertson & Co.'s Philadelphia Upholstery, No. 1435 Chesnut street. Curtains, Swiss and Nottingham; vestibule laces and rods, cornices, bands, loops, centre tassels, groups, fringes, tassels, etc.

Shades, all designs and tints.

Bedding, Mattresses, hair, moss, and husk; Bolsters and pillows, sheets, etc.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

INDIA SEER SUCKER, SEER SUCKER, FOR SUMMER SUITS. All Styles at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

TANNING THE SCALP.—All the hair dyes and their congeners, the "colorers," "restorers," etc., discolor the scalp. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the only article for restoring grey hair, which does not stain the skin.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

1869	PRESENT PRICES	1870
1869		1870
1869		1870
1869		1870
1869	COMPARED WITH	1870
1869		1870
1869		1870
1869		1870
1869	THE PRICES OF '69.	1870

Our patrons notice a MARKED REDUCTION on all the Business and Dress Suits, Alpaca and Linen Goods.

We aim continually to keep prices at the LOWEST figures possible, and our INCREASED ADVANTAGES over all other houses (in that we do FIVE TIMES AS MUCH business as any other Philadelphia house; do it for CASH) place us at once beyond the reach of all competition, and in the best possible attitude towards the economical and strictly cash buyer, whose patronage we work for and receive to the largest extent.

A Stock of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS stylish, fine, and medium Clothing for Men, Boys, and Children, constantly on the counters, sold only at Retail.

Silk Mixed Suits		$10 to $20.
Walking Coats and Sacks		$5 to $20.
Utica Cassimere Suits		$14 to $25.
Light Cassimere suits		$5 to $15.
Gray Melton Walking Coats		$10 to $18.
Cheviot Suits		$13 to $25.
Blue Dahlia / Black / Cloth / Silk / Linen / Duck	Walking Coats	$9 to $20.
	Vests	$1 to $4 50.
Plain / Light / Dark / Striped / Side Band / Linen	Pants	$1 50 to $10.
All-wool Suits		as low as $5.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, WANAMAKER & BROWN, } OAK HALL, Sixth and Market.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, WANAMAKER & BROWN, } OAK HALL, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

HOFENIGHT—JAUSS.—On May 16, 1870, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. W. J. Mann, Mr. HERMAN HOFENIGHT to Miss MARY AMELIA JAUSS, both of this city.

RILE—STROBEL.—On the 11th instant, by Rev. L. D. McClintock, Mr. JOHN H. RILE, of Whitehall, to Miss CARRIE STROBEL, of Bridesburg.

DIED.

HAZARD.—At Germantown, on Sunday morning, Samuel Hazard, 86 years of age.

His male friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Woodbine avenue (Church lane station), on Wednesday morning at 11½ o'clock, without further notice.

HIRTZEL.—On the 23d instant, CATHARINE, wife of Philip Hirtzel, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 356 Dillwyn street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RICE.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. ANNA, wife of Peter Rice, aged 77 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 734 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE ON THE PREMISES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.

MANSION, GARDENER'S HOUSE, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE, KNOWN AS "MALVERN," 8¾ ACRES, BUSTLETON, TWENTY-THIRD WARD,

Five minutes walk from the Depot of Holmesburg and Bustleton Railroad, 10 miles from the city.

RESIDENCE OF J. T. WAY, ESQ.

On SATURDAY, May 28, 1870, At 4 o'clock P. M., Will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises,

All that elegant country seat known as "Malvern," formerly the country residence of John Farnum, Esq., Bustleton, Twenty-third ward. The improvements are a large stone mansion, with all the modern conveniences, gardener's house, stable, coach-house, and ice-house; large grapery under glass, yielding an average of 1000 pounds annually of foreign grapes, white and black of the best varieties, Hamburg, Muscat, etc. The grounds are laid in English style, shaded with fine old trees, large and beautiful evergreens, and ornamented with hedges, flower beds, and shrubbery. Nature and art combined have rendered it a spot of rare beauty. Large vegetable garden, asparagus bed, an abundance of fruit of all descriptions, large and small, and excellent water. Convenient to stores, schools, and churches. The grounds of the Episcopal Church adjoin the property. The situation is high and healthy, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Immediate possession. Terms, half cash. Persons desiring to view the property will take the 1 o'clock train from Kensington Depot for Bustleton. A person will be in attendance daily to show the premises.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 5 18 9trp Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Premises No. 145 PRICE Street, Germantown. House in good order. Pleasant neighborhood and within five minutes walk of the depot. Apply to J. E. CARPENTER, 5 23 6t* No. 242 S. THIRD Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.

Address "W. H. C.," Box 1669 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET, NEAR MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 14 Rooms, with Stabling, large Garden (planted), plenty of Fruit and Shade, within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad Station—seven trains daily. Will be rented low by the year. E. T. DOBBINS, 5 21 stuth3t* No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 25 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 25 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent. Address J. B. OKIE, 5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A HANDsome three-story Brick Dwelling, with double back buildings on the south side of ARCH Street, between FIFTEENTH and SIXTEENTH Streets. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 5 24 6t*

TO LET—WEST PHILADELPHIA.—The desirable residence, No. 3618 HAMILTON Street, one square south of Vine street cars. Extra conveniences. Apply on the premises. 5 24 6t*

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished all house, Sixteenth street, below Spruce, at a modera ent. S. KINGSTON McCAY, 5 21 3t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER.

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street, 3 8 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

WASHING MACHINES.

KING WASHER THE GREAT LABOR SAVER.

Ingeniously contrived is the Great King Washer. No household is replete without a King Washer. Going off at a rapid rate and the demand increasing. Warranted superior to all other Washing Machines. Already over one thousand King Washers have been sold. Saves labor, saves time, saves money. Handy, effective, and desirable. No family should be without one. Ready at all times is the Great King Washer. It is now an established favorite.

J. H. COYLE & CO., Dealers in Wooden Ware, No. 516 MARKET STREET, 5 5 thstu3mrp Are the General Agents.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at F. MADEIRA'S, 3 9 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,

The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 26 1mrp

D. M. TOWNSEND, No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.

In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., Attorneys for the Collection of Claims, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

A BILL HAS PASSED ONE BRANCH OF Congress, giving $100 to the widow, children, or parents of all soldiers who died in the service, where the soldier enlisted for one year or less. For further information apply to No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. This will give $100 to the heirs of all soldiers who died in service, belonging to any nine months' regiments or three months' regiments. Applications are received daily by R. S. LEAGUE & CO.

WHERE CHARGES OF DESERTION OR absence without leave are made against Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines without just cause, through error, the rolls can be corrected by calling upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING FROM NEW YORK,

50 pieces Finest Japanese Poplins, 28c.
50 pieces White Ground Alpacas, 28c.
25 pieces Satin Stripe Grenadines, 37½c.
100 pieces White Plaid Muslins.
75 pieces Fine French 8-4 Muslins, 37 to 95c.
25 pieces Buff Linen Lawn, for suits, 25 to 31c.
Job Lots in Dress Goods, 19, 25 to 31c.
100 pieces White Pique, 25, 31 to 50c.
20 pieces 4-4 Fine French Corded Pique.
— pieces Heavy Corded Pique.
2000 pieces Pique Trimmings, half price.
Lot of Ruffled Trimmings and Puffings.
500 pieces New Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
200 pieces Guipure Trimmings, half price.
300 doz. Autograph Fans, 18c., perforated stick.
150 doz. Linen Fans, 10 to 25c.
2000 Japanese Fans, 8 to 9c.
Fine Vienna Fans, painted on silk.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs and Collars.
2000 Lace Collars, 25 to 62c.
New designs Linen Collars and Cuffs.
100 dozen Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 to 50c.
50 doz. Gents' Col'd Bord. and Hemstitched, 50c.
Honeycomb and Marsellies Quilts.
New designs in Colored Quilts.

Napkins! Napkins! Napkins!

200 doz. Linen Napkins, $1·50, cheapest ever offered.
Table Linens from auction, very low.
Linen Crumb Cloths, new designs.
Nottingham Lace Quilts—a novelty.
The Siesta Mosquito Net—new.
Mosquito Netting, by the yard.
Novelties in Notions.
2000 pairs Embroidered Slipper Patterns, 75c.
Dress Goods, closing out.
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!

Largest lot of Lisle Gloves in the market.
Ladies' Gauze Lisle, 25 to 45c.
Ladies' Lisle, 12½, 15, and 25c.
Ladies' Vienna Silk Gloves.
Ladies' English Black Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Vienna Black Silk Gloves, finest imported.
Gents' Berlin Tilbury Driving Gloves.

Underwear! Underwear!

Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Gents' Summer Underwear.
Children's Underwear.
Cartwright & Warner's Best Goods.
Elegant line of Hosiery.
2000 pairs Ladies' Scissors, in leather cases.

Matting! Matting!

Closing sale of Matting.
4-4 White Matting.
4-4 Check and Fancy Matting.
Our Matting is warranted perfect, and fully 25 per cent. less than any Matting in the city, purchasing exclusively for cash. 5 21 stuth3trp

1870.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Positive and Peremptory Sale for the Next Sixty Days

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains IN DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, SILKS AND SHAWLS, MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS, BEST KID GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., Etc. Etc., DOMESTICS of every make and quality.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, NORTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts., 2 2 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St., OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,

And every variety of Seasonable Dress Goods AT PRICES WHICH WILL

Defy Competition.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY, AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 2m

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS Staple and Fancy. Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons. Pearl Buttons, a good assortment. Embroidered Slippers and Cushions. American Zephyr. Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight. 4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S, 4 9 3t* N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 15 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m*

MRS. R. DILLON. NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4]

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 12 rp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST., 4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, Stair and Hall Carpetings IN GREAT VARIETY. PRICES ALL REDUCED.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON, No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET, 3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS, OF ALL GRADES,

Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART, No. 635 MARKET Street, 2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT 5 14 1m No. 259 N. BROAD Street.

FURNITURE.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE AT HENKELS', THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

$100,000 WORTH AT AUCTION PRICES.

All Warranted as First-class Goods.

GEO. J. HENKELS. 5 14 stuth1mrp

HOVER'S Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER, 5 24 tuf6m No. 230 South SECOND Street, Philada.

RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT. 11 6 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE Selling at Cost, No. 1019 MARKET Street. 4 16 3m G. R. NORTH.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL. FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Southern Methodist General Conference.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 18th day, Bishop McFegine, President, the debate on the report of the Committee on Missions was continued, and that portion declaring the action of Mr. Smithson, Treasurer of the Foreign Board, in investing the funds in Erie stock a reckless Wall street speculation, was discussed at great length without action.

The report of the Committee on the Acceptance of Bledson's *Quarterly Review* provoked an extended debate, during which one member said he understood Bledson was an Episcopalian. Another characterized the *Review* as an Armstrong gun. Dr. Burnell said experience had shown that the most disastrous consequences followed the explosion of guns of large calibre, and he thought an explosion would follow the adoption of the resolution which would shake the Church from pillar to dome. The report was finally adopted.

CONGRESS.

Senate

Continued from the Second Edition.

He also defended the bill as to the price specified for lands.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Harlan concluded, and the Senate proceeded with the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Chandler to insert in the bill the entire river and harbor appropriations as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Sherman to appropriate $450,000 for the completion of the Louisville Canal.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

The vote on ordering the main question to be now put was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas 85, nays 97.

Mr. Calkin, who had changed his vote to no, so as to be entitled to make the motion, moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Calkin withdrew the motion. The morning hour, however, had expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

The following is the vote in detail:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Armstrong, Arnell, Ayer, Bailey, Banks, Barry, Bennett, Bingham, Bowen, Brooks (Mass.), Brooks (N. Y.), Buckley, Buffington, Burdett, Butler (Tenn.), Cessna, Churchill, Cleveland, Cowger, Cravens, Davis, Dawes, Dickey, Ela, Ferry, Fitch, Hall, Hamilton (Fla.), Harris, Heflin, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Knapp, Ladin, Lash, Lynch, Maynard, McCarthy, McKee, Mercur, Moore (N. J.), Morphus, Morrell (Pa.), Myers, Negley, Newsham, O'Neill, Packer, Paine, Perce, Peters, Phelps, Pollard, Potter, Prosser, Roots, Sargeant, Sawyer, Scofield, Sheldon (La.), Smith (Ohio), Smith (Oregon), Smith (Tenn.), Smith (Vt.), Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Strickland, Strong, Taffe, Tamer, Taylor, Tellman, Twitchell, Van Wyck, Washburn (Wis.), Washburn (Mass.), Wheeler, and Willard—85.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Ambler, Archer, Atwood, Barnum, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Briggs, Bird, Blair, Booker, Burchard, Burr, Calkin, Clark (Texas), Clarke (Kansas), Cobb (Wis.), Coburn, Cook, Conner, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Degener, Dickinson, Docker, Dox, Duval, Dyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Gibson, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hamill, Hawkins, Hay, Hays, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones (N. C.), Judd, Kerr, Lawrence, Lewis, Logan, Marshall, Mayham, McCrary, McGrew, McKenzie, McKelly, Moore (Ohio), Moore (Ill.), Morgan, Morrissey, Mungen, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Peck, Pomeroy, Reeves, Rice, Ridgway, Rogers, Schenck, Schumacker, Shanks, Sherrod, Slocum, Smyth (Iowa), Stiles, Stokes, Stone, Stoughton, Swann, Sweeney, Trimble, Tyner, Upson, Van Aukem, Ward, Welker, Whitmore, Wilkinson, Williamson, Winans, Winchester, Welker, and Woodward—88.

Mr. Cessna called up the South Carolina contested election case of Wallace against Simpson.

Mr. Ingersoll raised the question whether the House could consider it now.

The House refused to consider it—yeas, 90; nays, 87.

Mr. Churchill, from the Virginia Contested Election Committee, made a report that Mr. McKenzie, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat.

The House then at 1·40 went into committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, Mr. Ingersoll in the chair.

A motion to omit Santiago de Cuba from the list of consulates was made by Mr. Voorhees, who had read the statement in reference to the late Consul Phillips at that port, and who accused the administration of indolence and imbecility. The motion gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Mr. Garfield ridiculed the statement of Phillips, and represented him as being undeserving of credit, he having despoiled his predecessor in office who had died there (General Steadman) and had evaded giving the widow or family of General Steadman any account of the circumstances of his death or restoration of money and effects which he had taken possession of.

Mr. [Sargent attributed the] inaction of the Government to the weakness of the navy, and Mr. Dawes made some severe criticism of the navy. The discussion still continued at 3 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Pa 1 m 6s	101¾	200 sh Read R	s10. 52
100 sh O C & A R	b60 46¾	100 do	52·31
18 do	46¾	100 do	52·31
100 do	s5	46¾	500 do	3d. 52·31
100 do	b30. 47	100 do	52·31
100 do	b60. 47	200 do	s30. 52
44 do	b5. 46¾	500 do	s5wn. 52·31
100 do	b5. 47¾	100 do	52¾
24 sh Leh Val	57	100 sh Penna R	56¾
17 sh Cam & A R	119¼	70 do	s5wn. 56¾
600 sh McIlheny O	¾	10 do	s5wn. 56¾
25 sh Mech Bank	31¾	100 sh Leh Na	b60. 34
5 sh Phila Bk	160	200 do	34
105 sh Cata Pf	36¾	200 do	b60. 34

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 N Pa 7s	s. 88¾	200 sh Read R	s. 52·44
110 sh Ph & E R	s30 30	100 sh Penna R	s. 56¾
100 do	30¼	29 do	56¾
100 do	s30. 30	6 do	s5wn. 56¾
400 do	30	46 sh Minehill R	53¾

GROCERIES, ETC.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER,

FRESH IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE BY

JAMES R. WEBB, S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH, 5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABISHMENT. JOHN BOWER & CO. CURERS OF SUPERIOR SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 3m

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, Importer of FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS, Manufacturer of AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, Sole Agent for the sale of FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS, FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES, I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes. For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER, Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH Street, 209 ABOVE RACE. 5 19 1mrp 211

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT, FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, 1 13 thstuD3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "Lothair," by the Right Honorable B. Disraeli. Published by D. Appleton & Co. Disraeli has outlived the rather dubious reputation he achieved in his younger days as the author of several third-rate novels which would have been forgotten long ago if their author had not made a distinguished mark in politics and filled some of the highest offices under the British Government. The two most remarkable things about his new attempt in the field of fiction are that a cool, cunning, and far-sighted man like Disraeli should be willing to subject himself to the caustic criticisms that intelligent readers cannot but bestow upon such a performance as "Lothair;" and, secondly, that the leading journals of England and America should be able to find anything in it worthy of the lavish praises that have been bestowed upon it on both sides of the Atlantic. It is possible to account for this last mystery, however, on the supposition that the professional critics did not take the trouble to read the book, as indeed they scarcely could have done, as most of the reviews appeared within a few hours of its publication. If "Lothair" had been written by some obscure scribbler, and not by a prominent British politician and ex-Premier, it would have been dismissed with half a dozen lines by most of the journals that are now lauding it to the skies, and it would have been forgotten even by the patrons of the circulating libraries within six months. Being the work of an eminent public man and an ex-Premier, it is, of course, entitled to more respectful treatment than this, and really "Lothair" is worth reading, if only to find out what an intolerably poor and flashy novel a British ex-Premier can produce. Mr. Disraeli never wrote a novel in his life that was worthy of perusal on its own account, and "Lothair" is his most indifferent performance.

The plot is designed to expose the machinations of the Catholic Church in England, and is an exposition of the fine old Tory Church and State doctrine of which Mr. Disraeli is one of the principal champions on the floor of the House of Commons. The hero is supposed, on good grounds, to represent the young and wealthy Marquis of Bute, whose conversion to the Roman creed created such a sensation a few years ago, and the other principal personages are labelled by the English reviewers with the names of prominent men and women of the day. Mr. Disraeli describes only high life, the very highest kind of highest life—so high, indeed, that we have great doubts whether anything like it exists on this poor, miserable earth of ours or anywhere else than in the imaginations of flashy story-writers. To be sure, Mr. Disraeli has had opportunities for studying the personal appearance, the habits, and the habitations of the British aristocracy such as are accorded to but few story-writers; but admitting all this, there is such an extraordinary bigness about the houses, such a more than than Oriental gorgeousness about the furniture, such a bloodedness about the horses, and such a superfine refinement about the dukes and duchesses, the earls and countesses, and all the other high-born people who figure in "Lothair," that we cannot resist the impression that Mr. Disraeli never saw anything of the kind in either England, Scotland, Wales, or Ireland, or anywhere else but in his own excited imagination. This sort of thing answers very well for the readers of the sensation story papers, but Mr. Disraeli in his "Lothair" addresses a different kind of audience, and as he is no novice in the art of novel-making, we have a right to expect something better from him. Even this super-gorgeousness of description, however, might be excused if there was some substantial merit behind it, but, with the exception of occasional brilliant passages, where the politician and man of the world are shown rather than the novelist, there is really nothing in "Lothair" that will redeem it from utter condemnation as a work of art.

—Very different from the above is "Hammer and Anvil," by Friedrich Spielhagen, published by Leypoldt & Holt, which we have received from Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. With this author novel-making is really a fine art, and his productions will have a permanent interest that no extraneous circumstances can ever give to those of the brilliant British politician. Spielhagen has a brightness of wit and humor and a vivacity of style that are somewhat remarkable in a German, combined with a high moral purpose and a predisposition for metaphysical speculation and refined mental analysis that are characteristic of the best German style of writing. In "Hammer and Anvil" the problem of capital and labor is considered, and although it is not obtruded offensively, the whole purpose of the book is to indicate a solution of the great social problem of the day upon a broad basis of humanity. These things, however, are subordinated in a great degree, and the novel is interesting on account of its characters rather than for its plot, which is rather vague and shadowy.

The characters are drawn with that masterly skill for which Spielhagen is remarkable, and which places him in the front rank of the novelists of the day. None but an artist of genius could have indicated with a few decided but delicate touches such a character as "Constance von Zehren," beside which the "Lady Audleys" and other beautiful demons of the Braddon school of fiction are mere daubs of pitch. As a novel, "Hammer and Anvil" is not equal to "Problematic Characters," but it is a work of very decided merit that will repay more than one perusal.

The same house sends us "Miss Van Kortland," by the author of "My Daughter Elinor." Published by Harper & Brothers. This is a fresh, light, and very entertaining novel of American life. It has some very palpable faults of style, and the author sometimes fails to be brilliant because he strives to be so, but the story is well told and the characters sketched with much skill, while the descriptions of scenery and incident show the writer to be a keen observer who has the artist faculty of transferring the result of his observations to his pages and making his readers see as vividly as he does himself.

—From the American Sunday-School Union we have received the following religious stories for children:—"Reports, and the Mischief They Do;" "On Looking Seedy;" "We versus I;" "Experiences of a Church Plate," and "Born with a Silver Spoon in His Mouth."

—From Turner & Co. we have received the June number of *Our Young Folks*, which presents an attractive list of reading matter for young people, nicely illustrated by artists of ability.

Messrs. Turner & Co. also send us the *Phrenological Journal* for June, which contains a variety of information on the subject of bumps.

—The June number of the *Riverside Monthly* has a poetical contribution by Hans Christian Andersen, entitled "A Spring Song," and a number of entertaining stories and sketches by favorite writers, and pictures by Stephens, Hoppin, and other artists.

—*The Bureau* is the title of a publication which was commenced at Chicago on the 1st of October, 1869, as a chronicle of the commerce and manufactures of Chicago and the Northwest. The enterprise succeeded far beyond the anticipations of its projectors, and it was determined to merge the proprietorship into that of a company, in order to extend the field of its influence and usefulness. *The Bureau* is an advocate of protection as the only sound policy, and it is devoted to the promotion of all the industrial interests of the Northwest. The May number, which is now before us, is filled with interesting and valuable articles, original and selected, and we commend it to the consideration of our business men who wish to be informed about industrial and commercial matters not only in Chicago but in all parts of the United States.

—The May number of *The Journal of The Franklin Institute* contains several interesting papers on scientific subjects.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, send us the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"THE ATLANTIC."

Turner & Co. send us the June number of *The Atlantic*, which has the following table of contents:—"Joseph and his Friend," by Bayard Taylor;" "Drives from a French Farm," by P. G. Hamerton; "William Hazlitt," by H. T. Tuckerman; "In June," by Nora Perry; "French and English Illustrated Magazines," by Eugene Benson; "Song;" "Oldtown Fireside Stories, I. The Ghost in the Mill," by Harriet Beecher Stowe;" "Let us be Cheerful," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton; "Master Treadwell," by J. E. Babson; "A Idler's Idyl," by Hiram Rich; "The Correspondence of Napoleon Bonaparte," by James Parton; "The English Governess at the Siamese Court," III; "The Logic of Marriage and Murder," by Henry James; "Reviews and Literary Notices," by John Fiske, Henry James, T. W. Higginson, J. J. Piatt, and W. D. Howells.

From Mr. James Parton's review of "The Correspondence of Napoleon Bonaparte" we quote as follows:—

At St. Helena, in conversation with the companions of his exile, Napoleon designated the moment when he first felt the stirrings of lawless ambition. "It was not till after Lodi," he said, "that I was struck with the possibility of my becoming a decided actor on the scene of political events. Then was enkindled the first spark of a lofty ambition." Having a lively recollection of this sentence, which we read long ago in Mr. Abbott's entertaining volume upon Napoleon at St. Helena, we had the curiosity to turn to the letters written by General Bonaparte at the time, to see if there was anything in them to confirm his statement. Yes: just after Lodi, for the first time he begins to protest and swear that his only ambition is to serve France in any capacity which the Directory may be pleased to assign him. Five days after his troops had given him, at the bridge of Lodi, that surprising proof of devotion, he writes to his patron, Carnot, "Whether I make war here or elsewhere is indifferent to me. To serve my country, to deserve from posterity one leaf of our history, to give the Government proofs of my attachment and devotion—this is all my ambition." It is a touch worthy of Shakespeare. Thus might the great dramatist have indicated the birth of an ambition.

It was after Lodi, too, that he showed his eager promptitude to reward those who served him, and his tact in adapting the reward to the nature of the case. The battle of Lodi was won by the column that rushed across the bridge in the face of thirty pieces of cannon and the fire of infantry. The General caused a printed list of the names of the men composing the column to be posted in every district of France where any one of them resided! Could any reward have been more thrilling to the men or more promotive of the next conscription? At a later day it became a custom with him to have such lists posted upon the parish churches of the soldiers whom he desired to honor. But when once a priest presumed to read the list to his parishioners in the church, the master wrote from Vienna to the minister of police to forbid the repetition of the act; because, said he, in substance, if priests may announce victories, they may comment upon them, and if bad news should arrive, they may comment upon that. "Priests must be used with civility, but not made too much of."

* * * * * * *

The correspondence, reticent as it is concerning whatever tends to exhibit Napoleon vulnerable, shows plainly enough that it was Nelson who destroyed him. Nelson hit him two blows—Nile and Trafalgar. By the battle of the Nile he penned him in Egypt, killed his Indian projects, and reduced him to absolute paralysis for a year and a half. By Trafalgar he again destroyed the French naval power, made invasion of England impossible, and compelled Napoleon to continue his policy of fighting England upon the territories of her allies. In other words, he penned him in the continent of Europe. This led to that prodigious extension of his operations, until he had vast armies in Spain, Italy, Prussia, Russia, and France, and had so distended his "empire" that ten cold nights in Russia at the time when his power seemed greatest caused his ruin. This was Nelson's work, and well Napoleon knew it; for there is not in all these volumes one allusion to the battle of Trafalgar. It is a tell-tale silence. Amid the bulletins of Austerlitz few except the master knew what had happened upon the ocean; and except himself perhaps no one comprehended its importance.

* * * * * * *

The great question of the reign of Napoleon is: Which was to blame for breaking the peace of Amiens, the English Government or the French? This correspondence confirms the constant assertion of French historians, that the responsibility is to be laid at England's door. Bonaparte wanted peace; that is plain. Peace was his interest; that is undeniable. England had agreed to evacuate Malta, and when the time came refused to give it up; that also is certain. England should have frankly accepted Napoleon as head of the French Government, and forborne to give a pretext for breaking the peace to a man so exquisitely skilled in the use of deadly weapons. On the other hand, what absurdity more complete than for *France* to go to war with Great Britain for a little distant island in which neither of them had any rights? We cannot dwell upon this point, although there is no volume of the correspondence in which Napoleon's talents are more brilliantly exhibited than in the one which contains his letters and instructions previous to the declaration of war in 1802. He had the advantage of being technically in the right; and England labored under the disadvantage of putting forward a pretext, instead of the real grievance. Napoleon's matchless skill in the use of deadly weapons was the real grievance. The peace was broken, coalitions were formed and renewed, because four crowned persons in Europe felt that they were not safe while such a man controlled the resources and commanded the armies of France.

* * * * *

The proper head of a nation is a sound average man—one whom the average citizen can recognize as a man and a brother; one who will keep the brilliant minister or great general always in mind of the homely material with which governments have to deal; one who will embody and represent the *vis inertiæ* of things. Bismark, firmly astride of Prussia, would ride that great kingdom to the Devil, as Bonaparte did France or Hamilton might the United States, if average human nature had not stood in his way, represented in the august person of George Washington. It is mankind whom the head of a government should represent. The exceptionally gifted individual who serves under him needs his restraining slowness and caution, as much as the chief needs the light and help of minds specially endowed.

Of all this Napoleon knew nothing. His poor ambition was to *reign*. "For the Pope," said he, "I am Charlemagne, because I reunite the crown of France to that of the Lombards;" and he told his brother Joseph, when he put him up as King of Naples, that he wished his "blood" to reign in Naples as long as in France, for "the kingdom of Naples was necessary to him," It is at once ludicrous and affecting to see such a man so infatuated with the part he was playing, to read in his letters to kings, emperors, and popes such expressions as "my house," "the princes of my house," "my capital" (meaning Paris), "my good city of Lyons," "my armies," "my fleet,' "my kingdom of Italy;" and to read elaborate papers rearranging states and nations in in which everything was considered except the will of the people inhabiting them.

Nothing will astound the reader of these volumes more than the bulletins, dictated by Napoleon on the field, and published in the *Moniteur* by his command. It was those bulletins that kept France in a state of delirium, and drew to distant fields of earnage the flower of her youth and the annual harvest of her educated talent. He was accustomed to send every day or two from the seat of war, when anything extraordinary had occurred, chatty, anecdotical bulletins, designed chiefly to keep up the martial frenzy of the French; but he inserted also many paragraphs intended to sow dissension among his enemies, knowing well that these documents would be closely scanned at every court, club, and headquarters in Europe. Those anecdotes of the devotion of the troops to the Emperor which figure is so many biographies and histories, here they are, where they originated, in the bulletins dictated by Napoleon's mouth, corrected by his hand, and published by his command in the official newspaper of his empire, and now given to the world as part of his correspondence by the head of his family!

For military men we must find room for a curious order addressed to Marshal Berthier at Boulogne, in 1805, just as Napoleon was about to begin that swift, silent march across Europe which ended at Austerlitz. It shows how little magic there was in his proceedings, and by what homely, plodding labors the most brilliant results are produced. "My cousin" (he called all his marshals cousin), "I desire you to have two portable boxes made, with compartments—one for me and the other for yourself. The compartments will be arranged in such a way that, with the aid of written cards, we can know at a glance the movements of all the Austrian troops, regiment by regiment, battalion by battalion, even to detachments of any considerable magnitude. You will divide the compartments into as many divisions as there are Austrian armies, and you will reserve some pigeon-holes for the troops which the Emperor of Germany has in Hungary, in Bohemia, and in the interior of his States. Every fifteen days you will send me a statement of the changes that have taken place during the preceding fifteen days; availing yourself for this purpose, not only of the German and Italian newspapers, but of all the information which my minister for foreign affairs may send you; with whom you will correspond for this object. Employ the same individual to change the cards and to draw up the statement of the Austrian armies every fifteen days. P. S. You must intrust this business to a man who will have nothing else to do, who knows German well, and who will take all the German and Italian papers, and make the changes which they indicate."

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NEW YORK THEATRICAL CRITICS.

Who They Are, What They Are, and How Much They Make—Dramatic Editorship in Gotham.

[*For The Evening Telegraph.*]

There has been a very great change in theatrical critics and theatrical criticism in the city of New York during the last ten years. It is claimed by journalists whose experience in Gotham dates as far back as that, that there is no such thing as theatrical criticism in New York at the present day, but that all the glory was absorbed by that brilliant epoch. Let us hope that this opinion is pronounced only because of the habit people fall into of overpraising the good that is past and undervaluing that which is present. Doubtless some bright minds were in the habit of meeting together and exchanging mutual dazzles in an atmosphere dim with smoke and the lack of ventilation. But now the wits are fled, their jokes are dead, and all but Clapp departed. Clapp, the veteran Figaro who has contributed for so many a year to the *Leader*, still keeps his accustomed seat in the fore part of the subterranean saloon, drinking his beer, smoking his pipe, and evidently enjoying the perquisites of veteranhood and notoriety.

Half a dozen names will more than cover those of New York theatrical and musical critics who deserve especial mention. I have not given the musical critics a separate niche because there is not enough of them either in quantity or quality to warrant it. Music meets with very little criticism in New York, the remarks generally bestowed upon it in the journals being very little beyond the capacity of smatterers in melody to understand. We shall therefore confine ourselves mostly to the gentlemen whose newspaper disquisitions are restricted to the drama, and the people who interpret it.

The bevy of newspaper men who used to meet together years ago numbered some of the brightest Bohemians in the city. Some of these are dead, some are married and grown moral, some have newspapers of their own, and with enlarged fields for ambition have overcome many of their vagrant propensities. Of all the brilliant circle Clapp alone remains like an amiable feuilletonistic Fagin mumbling over the memories of more garish days.

To get into our subject, however, the most reformed and moral critic in New York, so far as writing for the stage goes, is Mr. William Winter, more familiarly known among his *confreres* as "Willie" Winter. Any one who wishes to see a portrait of this gentleman may do so by consulting the light-and-shadow photographs at the entrance to Brady's photographic gallery, at the southwest corner of Tenth street and Broadway, where it is displayed among a number of other New York reputabilities. He has a genial, discerning face, bright black eyes, smooth face, and moustache of the pensive order. He is a very polished writer and a widely-read man, though by no means a profoundly educated one. He never writes carelessly, never permits a crude simile or an awkward sentence to appear in his dramatic columns. He writes with such apparent conscientiousness that it is difficult to believe he is extremely swayed by personal prejudices, which his acquaintance among actors and actresses gives him the opportunity of fostering. Personally he is a right good fellow, charming in his manners, frank and genial in his speech. Before going upon the *Tribune* he was dramatic critic for the *Albion*, that dead-and-alive English organ, of which nobody ever hears anything at present. The sternest accusation that any one can bring against Mr. Winter is that he is in the habit of overpraising that theatre in which his wife happens to be engaged. I do not think the accusation is true, for the lady is at present a member of Mr. Booth's company, and one or two articles not altogether complimentary to that theatre have lately appeared in the *Tribune*. Whatever the lady may be in private life, she is entirely too bad an actress to deserve that one word of serious criticism should be bestowed upon her. Her name is never mentioned by the New York press, for the simple reason that it cannot be mentioned with praise. She has some claims to literary ability, and has written some graceful sketches for the New York weeklies. Mr. Winter is naturally tenacious about his position, and very naturally resents anything which resembles an attempt to interfere with it. When, some seasons ago, Kate Field wrote in the *Tribune* the criticisms on Ristori, and Clarence Cook prepared the articles on Dickens' readings, he naturally felt himself aggrieved and his province invaded. At that time, however, the idea of the managing editor of the paper was to make every department as impersonal as possible, and to destroy identities by confusing them. Hence this distribution of criticism.

Mr. Wheeler is the dramatic critic of the *World*, and is suspected to contribute to the Sunday editions of that journal the series of articles signed "Nym Crinkle." His experience in newspaper life is by no means brief, and is not confined to New York. He is very industrious, and has of late, besides attending to his duties on the *World*, been attending to the dramatic interests of Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*. Many people deem him the best theatrical critic in New York, though they are not so sure when they come to talk about his analysis of music. He is the gentlemen who objects to Mozart, and thinks his style went out with the stage coach. As with almost all newspaper people who write a great deal, his articles are not evenly good. There is often a great falling off in the interest of he Sunday reading-matter, though from time to time a singularly well-written article proves that he has either taken more than usual pains or has felt peculiarly in the vein. One of the evidences of this was a recent review of Mr. Fechter, and probably the best thing ever written under the name of Nym Crinkle was the article published in the Sunday *World*, some months ago, "pitching into" the Richings Opera Troupe. It was extremely cruel but also extremely funny. Mr. Wheeler is a more sensuous writer than Mr. Winter. His imagination is far from being as spiritual and pure. He scarcely seems to care what word he uses to express his meaning. He is too often a flaming torch; Mr. Winter is usually an Argand burner.

Mr. Augustin Daly used to be the dramatic critic of the *Times*, and when he withdrew no less than one hundred and thirteen applications were made for the position. Of these about twelve applicants had the slightest qualification. About that time the death of Mr. Henry J. Raymond occurred, and certain circumstances were removed that, had that gentlemen lived, would have influenced the appointment of a successor to Mr. Daly. After a short vacancy Mr. Sedley was appointed, and still continues in that position, assisted by Mr. F. A. Schwab. Mr. Sedley is a careful and conscientious writer, loves his profession, and practises it most industriously. His convictions are strong and sincere, and he expresses them simply and sometimes severely. He does not adorn his opinions with labored poetic imagery, nor strain to make his writings merely the medium for reflecting his own accomplishments as a writer. Since Mr. Fechter's appearance in this country he has been one of his most devout champions, warmly battling the assaults of the *Tribune*. He is not an extremely young man. If he were he could not write so dispassionately and with such acumen as he does.

Perhaps I shall be laughed at for mentioning the theatrical criticisms of the *Herald*, for every one is aware how notoriously deficient that newspaper is in the commodity. Having achieved the triumph of winning back again the silly theatrical managers who a few seasons ago boastingly asserted that they did "not advertise in the New York *Herald*," it maintains its old habit of indiscriminately puffing except where it happens to have a personal spite. The dramatic columns are presumably in charge of a gentleman named, but the notices are written by half-a-dozen different people. The *Herald* is so afraid of a dramatic critic's making use of his position for venal purposes, that it obstinately refuses to engage any one man to take supreme charge of that department. Hence it distributes its force amongst half-a-dozen "critics," who very seldom evince the culture and analytical power essential to the position. Thus it was one of the *Herald's* critics who, refer ing recently to Mrs. Waller in the play of *Fazio*, mentioned that the drama was a new adaptation from the French, and bade fair to become a success. This was akin to a criticism on Carlotta Patti in the New York *Sunday Mercury*, wherein that lady's voice was made elaborate mention of as a mezzo-soprano. Neither of these papers could afford to lose a critic of such knowledge and discernment. One good thing, however, obtains about the present management of the dramatic affairs in the *Herald*—no critic is able to promise positively that any particular notice of any particular performance shall take place at any particular time, for no one knows from day to day what he is going to attend to. This precludes all opportunity for venality, which is the great bugbear of the *Herald's* proprietor.

It is curious sometimes to watch the manœuvres between the theatres and the newspapers in New York. One of the principal theatres in the city maintains a most accomplished hanger-on, with the express understanding that he shall foster pleasant relations between it and the press. This gentleman is well educated, a good writer, a facile conversationalist, is well travelled, has seen the world, and has the exterior and manners of a gentleman. There is not a managing editor in the city who is not accessible to him, and whom he flatters himself he cannot contrive to talk over to his view of a footlight subject. With this fact before one's eyes, there is no use in asserting—as some blatant managers do—that they don't care a straw what the newspapers say. Theatres always do care, and they always must; for, although no newspaper may have the power to fill a theatre which presents a poor performance, or to prevent the public from attending a place of amusement which gives a good one, yet it has the power of entering the sanctuary of a thousand homes and of propagating among cultivated minds opinions to which great weight is attached; and it is the ambition of respectable managers not only to draw paying audiences but to secure favorable *critiques* which shall win them the esteem of even that class that contribute but little to the support of a theatre.

It is a mistake to imagine that, in proportion to the number of journals and journalists, more tickets are distributed to the press of New York than to that of Philadelphia. There are about fifty-five dailies and weeklies in New York. Upon the first night of a new play or of a new appearance two seats are sent to the dramatic editor of every paper in which the theatre in question advertises. These are all the tickets that are sent. Neither the cashier, nor the managing editor, nor any one of the other editors is recognized. Everything in the ticket line goes to the dramatic critic, and if any other editor wishes to attend a place of amusement he applies to the dramatic editor to furnish him with the means. Of course, where there is both a dramatic and a musical editor upon the same paper, the tickets are so addressed that each editor receives those of his department, and I mention this fact because the rule is observed in New York with much more scrupulousness than in any other city of the Union.

Some of the New York theatres contribute a good deal to the comfort and convenience of the dramatic editors, and furnish rooms and writing materials, where criticisms may be written between the acts. At Booth's Theatre there is a handsome saloon opening out of the lobby upon the second floor. It is a light and pleasant apartment, furnished with plain elegance, and here Mr. Booth and some of the principal dramatic editors of the city may occasionally be seen of an evening. The relations between Booth's Theatre and most of the newspapers in New York are especially pleasant. The entire management of that vast establishment is characterized by a liberality and delicacy which are very rare, and which find their ke-ynote in the good and pure instincts of Mr. Booth himself.

I have only mentioned four newspapers, but they are the four which contribute most towards the formation of public opinion. The *Standard* is devoting a good deal of attention to dramatic and musical matters. The *Sun* seldom has anything resembling a criticism. The *Express* and the *Post* criticisms are written by hard-worked gentlemen who have a myriad of other duties to attend to, and who consequently do not always express themselves as lucidly as they might. None of the other daily papers amount to anything, and the weeklies do not come within the scope of the present article.

STEAMBOAT LINES.



FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·50 A. M. and 12·50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. 5 5 1m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest n the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years
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AND
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PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
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RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF. Fare.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.. 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Accommodation.......... 2·25
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. P. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 1, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 1, 2·30, 4, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 2 45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare. $2·00.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
May 9, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	-	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	-	7·40 A. M.
arrives at Erie	-	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	-	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	-	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	-	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	- - -	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	-	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	- - -	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	-	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12 25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	-	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at
8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
5 45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)
Leave Philadelphia 8 00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
8 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 wfm1

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.
Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 11·25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·27 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.
6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.
8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·50 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express . . .	12·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation . . .	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation . . .	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train . . .	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express . . .	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express . . .	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger . . .	11·30 P. M.
Pacific Express . . .	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express . . .	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express . . .	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail . . .	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·50 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train . . .	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express . . .	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train . . .	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express . . .	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express . . .	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express . . .	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express . . .	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation . . .	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATTS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5·40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼ 4, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9 20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¾ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
The 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 2 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.
5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave
PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.
CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·06 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
May 26, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, a large assortment of superior household furniture, mirrors, bedding, china and glassware, refrigerators, stoves, carpets, etc., etc. 5 24 2t

SILVER PLATE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR. ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, SILVER TEA SET, ETC.
On Thursday,
May 26, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by order of executor, silver tea set, 5 pieces; 5 dozen spoons, 3 dozen forks, ladles, napkin rings, etc. etc.
Also, for other account, elegant silver tea set, 5 pieces; large silver pitcher; elegant diamond jewelry, consisting of ear-rings, brooches, crosses, single stone and cluster rings, pins, etc. etc. 5 24 2t
May be examined on Wednesday, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
May 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 20 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 27, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 5 21 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
May 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 24 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

STILL ANOTHER GREAT FURNITURE SALE.
We have received instructions from Messrs. RICHMOND & CO., of No. 45 S. Second street, owing to a dissolution of the long established firm to offer at public sale their enormous stock of fine Furniture, amounting to $50,000.
On Wednesday and Thursday,
May 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day.
Particulars hereafter. 5 17 8t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, BOOK-CASES, CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 25th, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large and excellent assortment of household furniture, including handsome parlor and chamber suits, new and second-hand; French plate mirrors; three superior fire-proof safes, made by Farrel & Herring; two Lillie fire and burglar safes; walnut book-cases; office tables and desks; show cases; mattresses; beds and bedding; china and glassware; plated ware; fine Brussels and ingrain carpets; lace curtains, etc.
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Also, at 12 o'clock, three superior fire-proof safes, made by Farrel & Herring, in good order; large burglar-proof safe, made by Lillie; small fire and burglar-proof safe, made by Lillie.
SHOW-CASES.
Also, three handsome counter and upright show-cases.
WATCHMAKERS' TOOLS, ETC.
Also, the entire set of tools and materials of a watchmaker; turning lathe; universal lathe, etc. 5 23 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Executors' Sale No. 2008 Pine street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT AND MAHOGANY PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Two Large French Plate Mantel Mirrors, Brussels and other Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Fine Silver Plated Ware, East India and French China, Cooking Utensils, Etc., Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 25, at 10 o'clock, at No 2008 Pine street, will be sold, by order of Executors, the entire Household Furniture, etc.
Catalogues now ready at the auction store.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. 5 23 3t

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.
No. 1307 Chesnut street
J. PENNY will make his second grand spring sale of superior Cabinet Ware and Upholstery,
On Thursday Morning,
May 26, at 10 o'clock, at his wareroom, No. 1307 Chesnut street. The stock consists of
Exquisite parlor suits of the latest styles.
Rich and elegant chamber suits.
Superb library, sitting-room, and dining-room suits.
Entirely of his own manufacture.
The furniture is now ready for examination, with catalogues. 5 24 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 25, at 10 o'clock, comprising white goods, linens, handkerchiefs, Paris fans, ladies' undergarments, gents' furnishing goods, hoop-skirts, corsets, millinery goods, straw hats and bonnets, fancy goods, etc., etc.
Also, embroideries, lace points, Marseilles counterpanes. 5 23 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 5
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, etc., by catalogue; also, 200 cases new style Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, etc. etc.
On Thursday Morning,
May 26, commencing at 10 o'clock. 5 23 3t

IN LOUISVILLE, KY
W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—
For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO.
TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,
No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue.
Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, (including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN BAPTISTS.

Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union was opened in the church northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets, at 10 o'clock this morning. Rev. Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., of the Rochester University, N. Y., presided. The session was opened by the singing of three stanzas of the 854th hymn of the Psalmist. Next followed the reading of the 15th chapter of St. John by the presiding officer. Rev. W. Ward, who has labored for twenty years past as a missionary in Assam, was then called on to pray.

After the delivery of an interesting opening address by the President, a Recording Secretary *pro tem* was chosen.

The following was constituted the Committee of Arrangements:—Messrs G. D. Boardman, J. S. Kennard, and the Home Secretary.

The Committee of Arrangements reported that the sessions will adjourn at 1 o'clock to meet at 2½, adjourn again at 5, and assemble at 7·45 o'clock; that the annual sermon be preached by Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., at 11½ o'clock, and that an address be delivered by Rev. M. J. Knowlton at 2½ o'clock, after which reports of committees will be in order.

Rev. J. Wheaton Smith offered the following:—

The American Baptist Missionary Union to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Greeting:—

Dear Brethren—In the Providence of God we are assembled in the same city, a city whose name suggests a sentiment to which all Christian hearts respond. Should it seem desirable to you, we invite a union meeting of an hour, in which to mingle some words of mutual confidence, and send up our united supplications for the extension of our Redeemer's kingdom on the earth. Should this measure meet your approval, we suggest 5 o'clock this afternoon as the time, and the Beth-Eden Church, N. W. corner of Broad and Spruce streets, about midway in distance between us, as the place.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to carry the resolution to the Presbyterian Assembly, and make all the necessary arrangements.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Chair appointed Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Samuel Colgate, and Robert Turnbull.

The Home Secretary made his report, from which we make the following abstract:—

Three missionaries have died during the year—Rev. E. P. Scott, of Assam; Rev. J. L. Douglass, of Bassein, Burmah; Mrs. R. M. Bronson, of Assam. At home, Hon. Heman Lincoln, of Boston, and Rev. B. Stow, D. D., have also deceased, and Rev. L. Tracy, a member of the board.

Of special benefactors of the Union there have died Rev. J. D. Sweet, of Somerville, Mass., leaving to the treasury an estate of $10,000, and three Christian women, two of these of the Reformed Dutch and one of the Episcopal Church, who together have devised to the Union the sum of $30,000—Ann James, of Albany, N. Y.; Mary Jones, of Newark, N. J.; and Margaret C. Bucknell, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The total receipts of the year have been $200,953·80, an excess of $4,056·23 over the previous year. The whole expenditure has been $220,560·26, leaving a balance against the Treasurer of $19,606·46.

The amounts by States for donations and legacies are as follows:—Maine, $4801·16; New Hampshire, $2955·66; Vermont, $2232·78; Massachusetts, $46,463·71; Rhode Island, $7,563·71; Connecticut, $6,194·94; New York, $40,117·84; New Jersey, $12,303·84; Pennsylvania, $15,689·61; Delaware, $279·55; Maryland, $20·75; Virginia, $246·72; District of Columbia, $403·40; West Virginia, $140; Ohio, $6,864·43; Indiana, $3,666·79; Illinois, $11,144·57; Michigan, $4388·79; Wisconsin, $2205·78; Iowa, $2410·63; Minnesota, $1133·05; Missouri, $1668·47; Kansas, $191·02; Nebraska, $30; Montana, $54; California, $693·14; Oregon, $48·80; Canada, $1866·20; Nova Scotia, $2429·91; China, $393·72; France, $479·30; Sweden, $297·25; Assam, $770·68; Siam, $186·60.

In the above total we include $4500 last year from the American Bible Society, granted by the American Bible Society for Scriptures in Germany and Sweden. The same society has made grants for the present year for Swedish Scriptures, $2000; French, $500; Teloogoo, $500.

The Eastern District is still under the sole charge of the Home Secretary. Amount realized from donations and legacies, $70,210·81.

The Central District, composed of the river counties of New York and Eastern New Jersey, is still under the official care of Rev. O. Dodge. Receipts, $39,421·49.

The Western New York District, including that portion of New York west of the Mohawk and Chenango valleys, is under the charge of Rev. J. B. Pixley. Amount received, $10,356·74.

The Southern District (Western New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, etc.), Rev. J. V. Ambler, Secretary. Receipts, $18,683·48.

The Middle District, comprising Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia, is under the charge of Rev. Thomas Allen, who is working successfully. Receipts, $10,671·22.

The Western District is still under the charge of Revs. S. M. Osgood and C. F. Tolman, who have done good service. Receipts, $23,968·35.

Canada has continued to co-operate heartily with us, not only giving money, but having contributed another family to the Teloogoo Mission. Receipts, $1806·20, besides the outfit of Mr. Mc Laurin.

Nova Scotia has during the year come into co-operative relations with the Union. Rev. William George and wife, their missionaries, have been adopted by the Union, and they have paid into our treasury $2429·91. It is to be hoped that the new relation will prove happy, and that an increase of efficiency may be the result.

Next followed the report of the Secretary of the Foreign Department. It shows that Rev. Charles E. Becker, of the Crozer Theological Seminary; Rev. R. E. Neighbor, late pastor of the Baptist church in St. Charles, Ill., a graduate of the University of Chicago; Rev. William George, of Nova Scotia, for some time connected with Acadia College; Mr. Edwin Bullard, of Newton Theological Institution; and Rev. Miner R. Deming, pastor of the Baptist church in Marlboro, Mass., have received appointment as missionaries of the Union—Messrs. George and Becker to the Burman Mission, and Mr. Neighbor to the Mikirs of Assam. The fields of the other two are yet to be designated. Miss Maria Bronson has also been appointed to aid her father in Assam.

Rev. A. R. R. Crawley, Rev. M. Bronson and his daughter, Rev. Messrs. E. B. Cross, J. R. Haswell, Melvin Jameson, Stephen B. Rand, John McLaurin, and William George, with their wives, have sailed for Eastern Missions since the last annual meeting. All but Mr. George have arrived at their several fields.

The following have returned to this country on account of impaired health. Rev. J. W. Johnson of the Southern China Mission; Rev. D. L. Brayton, from Burmah, and Rev. W. Ward, from Assam, also Mrs. Dr. Dean, of Bangkok and Mrs. Stoddard, of Assam. Mrs. Rose and children have also joined her husband in this country. All, except those from Assam came by way of California. Mr. Johnson supplied the Baptist Church in Petaluma, Cal., the last winter.

Rev. I. D. Colburn, Assistant Superintendent, Treasurer of the Missions in Burmah, reports that besides the missionary printing, job work is carried on to a considerable extent, but it is designed to hold a secondary place. Pages of Scriptures issued from the Depository for the year ending October 1, 1,201,268; pages of tracts and school books issued, 2,297,450. Of books and tracts printed during the same period, there were 739,000 copies, 5,393,600 pages.

These works were chiefly in Burman and Sgau Karen; in Pwo Karen there were issued 1034 copies of John's Gospel, and a spelling-book, and three religious works in Shan; 1000 copies of the *Pwo Herald* were also printed. Of the *Burman Messenger* 700 copies were printed, and of the *Morning Star*, in Karen, 900 copies.

The fourth anniversary was held in Rangoon, October 30, 1869. Present, 15 missionaries, 26 ordained and 47 unordained native preachers, and 17 delegates from churches. Whole number present, 522. Contributions about $1100, being five times as much as the first year—supporting eleven native preachers and five schools. The convention discussed the importance of the increase of native preachers, and the desirableness of extending the facilities for a higher Christian education.

After the reading of the reports the annual sermon was delivered by Rev. W. W. Everts, of Chicago, Ill., who chose for his text Matthew, 19th chapter, 28th verse, "Follow me in the regeneration."

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA MURDER.—*The Second Death.*—Redmond McManus, who was so badly beaten during the row in West Philadelphia on Sunday night, during which James McCully was killed, died this morning, at half-past 3 o'clock, at his residence at Fifty-fourth street and Wyalusing avenue. The Coroner will hold the inquest on this double homicide at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the residences of the deceased.

A TILL-TAPPER CAUGHT.—William Ashland, alias Lenoir, went into a grocery at Eleventh and Lentz streets and reached over the counter and pulled out the money-drawer. There was a bell attached to that article, which alarmed an attendant, who grappled the thief. He broke away, but was caught by Policeman Clark, of the Seventeenth district. Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

WIFE BEATERS.—Two more cases of wife beating were reported to the Mayor this morning. The first was that of William Atley, residing at Fifth and Washington streets, who was held to answer by Alderman Lutz, and the other, that of Timothy Welsh, living at Tenth street and Girard avenue, who was bound over by Alderman Hood.

THE ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—General Business—The Further Consideration of the Reconstruction Report—The Educational Report.

The Presbyterian General Assembly met at 9 o'clock this morning, the Moderator in the chair. The devotional exercises were opened by singing the 51st hymn in the Assembly's book. Prayer was offered by Rev. Alfred Bryant, of Lansing, Michigan. Addresses were made by Rev. G. H. Pond, of Minnesota, Rev. George P. Tindall, of Michigan, Rev. O. O. McClean, D. D., of Huntingdon, Pa., and prayers were made by Rev. W. C. Wisner, of N. Y., and Rev. Carson W. Adams, of Connecticut.

Business Resumed.

The Mileage Committee reported that, on account of the peculiar construction of this Assembly, the mileage should be apportioned to the commissioners according to the former usages of the body to which they formerly belonged. The report was adopted. The Mileage Committee were then empowered to make arrangements for the apportioning of this fund for future meetings of the Assembly.

A Devotional Meeting.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported that the Lord's Supper would be administered on Thursday afternoon, the Moderator presiding.

The Session on Saturday.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of New York, made a motion that the sessions of the General Assembly be continued on Saturday next, and those who desire personally to accept the invitation to visit Cape May, or to conform with this acceptance, shall be excused from attendance on the Assembly that day, the object being to save time.

It was moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to.

Invitation to Visit Princeton.

Dr. McCosh extended an invitation to the members in connection with the committee appointed to visit Princeton College on Saturday next, to take part in laying the corner-stone of Reunion Hall, at that place. Tickets for this purpose would be furnished by the railroad company.

The following is a list of the orders for the day for this week's sessions:—

Tuesday, 10 o'clock—Special report of the Committee of Conference with the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. 10½ o'clock—Report on Church Erection.

Wednesday, 10 o'clock—Foreign Missions.

Thursday, 10 o'clock—Home Missions. 3½ o'clock—Publication.

Friday, 10 o'clock—Ministerial Relief. 3½ o'clock—Education.

Monday, 10 o'clock—Freedmen.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises recommended that in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, on Thursday afternoon, the Moderator preside, and that the Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., and Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., administer the bread; Rev. George W. Musgrave, D. D., and Rev. William Adams, D.D., administer the cup, and that the following named elders assist in the distribution of the elements:—Distribution of the bread—Robert Carter, J. E. Warner, Jacob D. Vermilye, Isaac Scarritt, Judge S. F. McCoy, Edward Bristol, David Keith, Edward A. Lambert; distribution of the cup—Governer Daniel Haines, Harvey H. K. Clark, E. A. Raymond, W. B. Canfield, A. D. Hope, John P. Crosby, Robert Russell. The churches and the brethren present are invited to unite with the Assembly.

Finance Report.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report of the funds of the Assembly, which was accepted:—

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the reports of the Treasurers of the General Assembly, would respectfully report they have examined the same, with the vouchers submitted, and find them correct, and recommend their approval:—

Balance in hands of Treasurer, late N. S. Assembly, May 1, 1869	$20·55
Receipts from May 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	17,755·15
	$17,775·70
Expenditure	16,160·74
Balance on hand	$1,614·96

The committee have also examined the Treasurer's Report late O. S. Assembly, and find it correct, as per statement herewith:—

Balance on hand at last report	$14,567·57
Receipts from April 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870	64,135·01
	$78,702·58
Expended during the year	67,749·63
Balance on hand, April 1, 1870	$10,952·95

Accompanying this report are the following detailed statements, viz.:—

No. 1. Certificate signed by Committee of Trustees of the items of the account above stated.

No. 2. Ledger balance sheet.

No. 3. Items comprising the cash balance.

No. 4. Income report.

No. 5. Statement of donations and legacies received since last report and the investment of same.

No. 6. Statement of investments amounting to $166,738·53. Certificate of Finance Committee of Trustees.

All of which is to your committee satisfactory.

J. D. VERMILYE,
E. A. LAMBERT,
DAVID ROBINSON,
JAS. ROSS SNOWDEN,
Committee of Finance.

The Education Report.

The Committee on Education presented their report, which was accepted.

The report states that the joint committee appointed by the General Assembly to adjust the affairs of the Board of Education and of the Permanent Committee on Education, so as to adapt them to the new condition of things in the now reunited Church, had met in the rooms of the Board of Education, in this city, February 9 and again on May 18, and, after mature consideration, had agreed upon and recommend a constitution for adoption by the General Assembly.

This constitution provides that there shall be a Board of Education under the corporate title of the Board of Educaation of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; that the Board of Education shall be the organ of the General Assembly of the Church, for the general superintendence of the Church's work in furnishing a pious, educated, and efficient ministry in sufficient numbers to meet the calls of its own congregations, to supply the wants of the destitute classes and regions in our own country, and to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature; that it shall provide for the collection and judicious distribution of the funds which may be requisite in the proper education of candidates for the ministry under its care and it shall, in co-operation with their ecclesiastical courts, do whatever may be proper and necessary to develope an active interest in education throughout the Church.

The General Assembly is to elect the members of the board, which shall consist of twelve members besides those who shall be members ex-officio, of whom six shall be ministers and six laymen of the Presbyterian Church. The members shall be divided into three equal classes, consisting of two ministers and two laymen, each to serve respectively for the terms of one, two, and three years, and hereafter one class shall be chosen annually to serve for a term of three years. The board shall have power to fill any vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise until the next meeting of the General Assembly. The board shall elect by ballot annually its officers, consisting of a president, vice-president, corresponding secretary, and treasurer. The corresponding secretary and the treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the board. All other officers must be members of the board at the time of their election.

The proposed constitution then proceeds to detail at length the duties of the different officers of the board, and the manner in which it shall assist young men in preparing for the ministry. It is further provided that each presbytery shall cause collections for the board to be taken annually in all the churches, this work to be supplemented by the synods.

The report of the joint committee further recommends that the headquaters of the new Board of Education be located in this city, and that legal measures be taken to transfer to it the property of the old boards.

The joint committee recommended the following as members of the new board:—

For the Term of One Year—Revs. E. R. Beadle, D. D., and Herrick Johnson, D. D.; and Elders Morris Patterson and Samuel Fields.

For the Term of Two Years—Revs. Thomas J. Shepherd, D. D., and B. L. Agnew; and Elders B. B Comegys, H. D. Gregory.

For the Term of Three Years—Revs. Peter Stryker, D. D., and Alexander Reed, D. D.; and Elders Benjamin Kendall, James F. Gayley.

The report of the joint committee concluded as follows:—

"The cause of education for the ministry is fundamental. It is not merely the great question of the increase and growth of the Church, but it is vital. The Church cannot exist without a ministry, and that denomination that is indifferent or careless on this essential point must soon cease to be aggressive, and will find itself in the rear of the contending hosts. The great Head and Founder of the Church, as if with this before His view, enjoined it upon His disciples as of first and highest importance. "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers into His harvest," and this command is as binding and necessary as ever. And nowhere and at no period more imperative or more significant than to us in this land and in this exigency, where the inspired statement is most impressively true. The harvest truly is great and the laborers are few.

"If fifty years ago, in an appeal to Christian conscience and sense of duty through the periodicals of our own and other evangelical Churches, it was said with truth and the fact stated that a thousand more missionaries could be employed and were greatly needed, how must it be now in this time of universal Christian aggressiveness? How many are needed now, with China and Japan open, Africa explored, South America accessible, the bigotry and intolerance of Roman and Mahomedan countries softened, the West of our own country permanently defined, and the boundary lines between home and foreign missions almost obliterated?

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"JAMES P. WILSON, Chairman of Committee.

"S. J. NICOLLS, Secretary."

Resolution of Thanks to Ex-officers.

Dr. S. M. Hopkins, of Auburn, New York, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That this General Assembly of the reunited Presbyterian Church expresses hereby its high sense of the large and valuable services and exemplary fidelity of the Rev. Alexander McGill, D.D., for many years the stated clerk of one of its branches, and also of the Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., and the Rev. J. Glenworth Butler, D.D., the faithful and courteous permanent clerks, and in view of the close of their official services, do hereby express the hope and prayer that the Church may long continue to enjoy the benefit of their experience and practical wisdom in the guidance of affairs.

Resolved, That the stated clerk of the Assembly be directed to send copies of the above resolutions to the Rev. Dr. McGill and the Rev. Drs. Schenck and Butler.

Order of the Day Postponed.

Rev. Dr. Speer moved that the order of the day be postponed to take up the unfinished business, namely, the report of the Reconstruction Committee. Adopted.

Reconstruction Report Taken Up.

The consideration of the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction was then taken up. The first item discussed was No. 28, which was adopted yesterday afternoon.

It was moved and seconded that the vote taken then on the State of Minnesota should be reconsidered. The Assembly decided not to reconsider the vote, and the item remains unchanged.

Various Synods Formed.

The following items were adopted as recommended:—

29. That of Iowa North to comprise all the State north of the south lines of Clinton, Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Story, Boon, Greene, Carroll, Crawford and Ninona counties.

30. That of Iowa South to comprise the remainder of the State, with Nebraska and Wyoming Territory.

31. The Synod of Missouri is continuous with the State.

32. That of Kansas extends over that State, Colorado and New Mexico and the Indian Territories.

33. That of the Pacific embraces all west of the Rocky Mountains.

34. That of India comprises all our missionaries and churches in that country.

The China Synod.

Several commissioners spoke in opposition to the formation of the China Synod, which is provided for in item 35, which reads, "That of China shall comprise all our missionaries and churches in China, Siam, and Japan."

Rev. N. A. McDonald made a motion to amend by striking out the word Siam, on account of the great want of communication between the countries.

This amendment was withdrawn, and a motion made to strike out the whole item, leaving the several ministers in connection with the several American synods as at present.

To this an amendment was made that this section be added to that of the Synod of New York. Lost.

The vote was taken on the first amendment to strike out the word Siam. Lost.

The section was then passed as reported by the committee.

A motion was made by Dr. Beatty to reconsider the item of the Philadelphia Synod. Carried.

Dr. Beatty's Resolution.

Dr. Charles C. Beatty then offered the following resolution in place of the former item concerning the Philadelphia Synod, which was agreed to:—

8. That the Synod of Philadelphia, embrace the eastern part of Pennsylvania to the west lines of the counties of Bradford, Sullivan, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Lebanon, and York; and to it is attached the Presbytery of Western Africa.

9. That of Harrisburg to comprise the central counties of Pennsylvania west of the Synod of Philadelphia, and east of the west lines of the counties of McKean, Cameron, Clearfield, Blair, and Bedford.

10. That of Erie to comprise the northwest counties of Pennsylvania west of the Synod of Harrisburg, and bounded south by the counties of Cambria and Westmoreland, and the the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the State line, except that part of Indiana county lying east and south of the Black-lick creek.

11. That of Pittsburg, which comprises the remainder of Pennsylvania west of Harrisburg and south of Erie Synods, with all of West Virginia west of the Allegheny Ridge.

The Rules for the Formation of Presbyteries.

The consideration of the rules for the formation of presbyteries in the reconstruction report was then entered into, the first of them stating that "each several presbytery, with the ministers and churches within its limits, be defined by geographical lines."

An amendment was made by Dr. Darling that the words "or with respect to the most convenient lines of travel" be added to the item. Agreed to.

The item as amended was then agreed to.

The second item that presbyteries be enlarged, and that the formation of small ones be discouraged, was passed without comment.

Item 3, on the size of presbyteries being not less than ten ministers, was passed.

Item 4, that each city, when not too small, constitute one presbytery, was discussed. An amendment was offered that in place of the words "when not too small" the words "as far as practicable" be inserted. Agreed to.

An amendment was offered striking out the last words of the item that these city "presbyteries shall not usually include territory outside of the city limits, or at most of the county of which it is a part."

An amendment was offered to the amendment by Dr. W. C. Wisner, of Western New York, that the entire article be stricken out. Agreed to.

Article 5 was then considered, which states that when two or more congregations, upon different sides of a presbyterial line, are under one pastoral charge, they shall belong to the presbytery in which the minister resides.

A motion was made to strike out the whole section, which was lost. The article was then adopted.

The sixth section states that ministers are to unite with the presbytery in whose limits they reside or are nearest to, and to which they shall be amenable for the proper discharge of their ordination engagements.

A motion was made to strike out all after the words "ordinarily reside," which was not agreed to. The article was then adopted as printed.

Section seventh, on the present ministerial connection with presbyteries, was then adopted without amendment or discussion.

The Method of Formation.

The items concerning the plan for a judicious distribution, reconstruction, and defining of boundaries of presbyteries within the respective synods was then entered into.

The first item states that the "commissioners within the boundaries of each of their synods so established be appointed respectively a committee to whom shall be referred the whole subject of presbyterial bounds within their own synod, the times and places of the first meeting both of the synod and the several presbyteries, and all other arrangements thereto pertaining."

After discussing the subject generally, the Assembly adjourned without any action in the matter.

Previous to adjournment an invitation was received from the American Baptist Union to meet with that body in a union meeting this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the Beth-Eden Church. A delegation was appointed to attend the meeting this afternoon.

Adjourned with prayer by Dr. Goertner.

THE HEBREW CHARITIES.—From the first annual report of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities of Philadelphia, we learn that the receipts were $11,097·78, and the expenses $9,862·31. The number of members, which is considered very far from what it should be, is 497, besides 23 life members. The calls at the central office during the one hundred and thirty days on which it was open reached 1197, of which 844 were made by those we term regular weekly and monthly recipients, leaving 353 transient. Of the latter, 82 had no fixed places of residence, and were assisted at a cost of $284·75. Of those assisted, 307 were adults and 375 were children, comprising 117 families and 114 single persons; 584 were residents of the city, and 98 were transient persons; 150 of the children were under six years of age, and over 60 were between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. 110½ tons of coal were distributed to 91 families and room-keepers. Loans without interest were granted to 29 persons, to the amount of $700.

A CARPET THIEF.—John Harrington yesterday at noon entered the carpet store of Charles Hartmann, on Ridge avenue, above Wallace street, and picked up a roll of carpet valued at $40, with which he marched out of the place. He was followed to Broad and Mount Vernon streets, where he was handed into the custody of a policeman. Alderman Massey sent him below in default of $1500 bail.

A HEINOUS OFFENSE.—Policeman Binns last night arrested one Adolph Olivier on a warrant issued on the oath of a little girl, charging him with a scandalous assault upon her at Fourth and George streets. He was committed for trial.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—A correspondent writes:—"Had Mayor Fox been at Tenth and Master streets yesterday (Monday) morning, he would have seen two of his model policemen enter a beer saloon on one corner, and two others at the same time go into a whisky mill on the opposite corner. All four were in full uniform, and had just left the station to go on duty."

—A morning contempory includes in its short list of honest Philadelphia legislators a name that last winter was recognized as belonging to one of the most villainously corrupt members. A five dollar bill was a sufficient consideration to change his vote. As for principle, he didn't know the meaning of the word.

—Detectives Franklin, Levy, Tryon, and Lukens attend to all the important business connected with the Central Station. This is a proof of the inefficiency of nearly all the new appointments.

—Hong, Harmer & Co. gained a delegate the other night in the Twenty-fifth ward. How they did it had better be inquired into by the respectable citizens in that locality.

—A batch of the "Rooster" ring at Harrisburg arrived in town yesterday, and visited the legislative junk-shop on North Seventh street.

—The meetings of the Board of Guardians of the Poor are becoming as interesting as in the days of Buzzardism.

—Chief Kelley is a temperance man. Would that all the attaches of the Mayor's office were of the same faith!

—Ex-Legislator Mullen engineered the Sewage bill through the Legislature. He is a candidate for renomination.

—The Keystone and Expert B. B. C. play this afternoon at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue.

—Philadelphia is represented by but five of her fast horses in the Trenton purses.

—Pipes have taken the place of cigars in the mouths of many of our policemen.

—The new coupes are well patronized.

THE PROTHONOTARY OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Within a short time the term of office for which the present incumbent of the position of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court was appointed will expire, and as it is a responsible post for which an active and energetic man should be designated, it will naturally create an excitement in the political world.

It is a position in which great frauds upon the ballot-box can be committed, and the revelations made last October a year ago prove conclusively that corrupt men had made it an instrument with which the people were to be defrauded of their right of suffrage. It cannot be denied that hundreds of fraudulent naturalization papers had been issued from the office of the Prothonotary, and the expose created much feeling in the public mind.

It is patent that a new incumbent should occupy the position, and he should be one who is thoroughly conversant with the law. Several applicants have already submitted their claims. Edwin T. Chase, Esq., a most respectable member of the bar, has been solicited to allow his name to be presented to the Supreme Court, and he has consented.

Should he be fortunate enough to receive the appointment, he will be acceptable to the entire community, inasmuch as he will prove himself competent in all respects. He is a man of unquestioned integrity, and one who would discharge the duties of the position with a conscientious regard for his oath of office.

COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Captain James Ireland of the schooner Archer and Reeves, was before United States Commissioner Hibler at noon to-day on a charge of smuggling.

Charles Redheffer sworn—I am an inspector of customs; on the 11th of this month I boarded the tug-boat Reindeer on the Delaware and I took a case of brandy, a bag of coffee, and three kegs of tamarinds off of her, which I was told Captain Ireland had placed there; the packages seemed to be in their original shape; I took possession of them and sent them to the Custom House; I do not know that any one claimed them; these articles were not on the manifest of the Archer and Reeves.

Isaac Albertson sworn—I am part owner of the Reindeer; I saw the articles on the Reindeer; did not see them placed there; I went to the boat on Friday a week ago, and found a case of brandy, three kegs, a bag, some clothing, some plants, and a piece of coral; never had any conversation with Captain Ireland about these articles; I gave the information to Mr. Huckel, Deputy Collector of this port.

On account of the absence of material witnesses, the case was postponed until to-morrow.

ANOTHER OF THE ESAU BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Yesterday afternoon Detectives Levy and Lukens arrested August Lehman, a Prussian, on Callowhill, above Front street, on the charge of being implicated in the burglary at the house of Mr. Esau, at Germantown, a few months since. The prisoner is a peddler, and had arrived in town in the morning, and hearing that the officers were after him was on his way out of the city when captured. Mr. and Mrs. Esau were sent for, and on appearing at the Central Station this morning identified August as the man who held a hammer over their heads and threatened to kill them if they made a noise. The prisoner, who is about thirty-six years of age, and a good-looking man, was then locked up for a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon. He is known under the soubriquet of "August the butcher."

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION ANNIVERSARY.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, will arrive this afternoon in the city, and will preside this evening at the anniversary meeting of the American Sunday-School Union in the Academy of Music. During his short stay be will be the guest of our fellow-citizen, George H. Stuart, Esq. The demand for tickets for the meeting to-night is unusually great. In addition to the attraction of Mr. Colfax's expected speech, the address of the distinguished Scotch divine, Dr. William Arnot, excites great interest. The demand for tickets is so great that persons having them and not intending to use them are requested to send them to No. 1122 Chesnut street, that they may be given to those who will be sure to use them.

A DESPERATE PRISONER.—George Rickards, a negro, was yesterday locked up in the Third District Station House for some trivial offense. Last evening he amused himself by tearing up the benches and flooring of the cell, and wound up his performance by breaking open the door. After getting into the main room, he assaulted Policeman Linus and knocked him down. Other officers were at hand, and they succeeded in subduing him, and returned him to another but stronger cell. This morning he made his appearance before an alderman, and was committed to prison in default of $1000 bail.

A WEALTHY PRISONER.—Last evening Policeman Green took charge of a well-dressed man who was promenading through the small thoroughfares in the vicinity of 23d and Market sts. On recovering his senses this morning at the Sixth District Station he stated that he was from New York, and expressed himself grateful to the officer for the kindly service he had done him. He had in his possession $764, of which had he been allowed to have remained where he was, he would no doubt have been relieved before morning.

AN OLD LADY ASTRAY.—Last evening an old lady, who seemed in a bewildered state, was taken in charge by a policeman of the Sixth district, at Twenty-third and Market streets. She was unable to state where she resided, except that it was about five miles from the city. She gave the name of Margaret Purcell, and said she was seventy-five years of age. She is well dressed in black clothing, and is still at the Sixth District Station, where her friends are requested to call.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—About 3 o'clock this morning Policeman Moughan, of the Sixth district, discovered smoke issuing from the third-story windows of the house No. 2328 Market street. On breaking in the door and ascending the stairs, he found a bundle of old papers on fire beneath a desk. He extinguished the flames, but could find nobody on the premises. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

ATTEMPT TO PICK POCKETS.—Patrick Shay was before the Committing Magistrate at the Third District Station this morning, on a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of James Keefe last evening, at Front and Market streets. The testimony is of so positive a character as to warrant his committal to prison.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Tax on Theatrical Receipts.

Transcontinental Railroad.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Russia Bullying Switzerland.

The Fenians on the Border.

FROM EUROPE.

Salaries of Members of Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, May 24.—The project of a law has been introduced in the Corps Legislatif for decreasing the salaries of members. The present salary is 30,000 francs per annum, and the new law contemplates a reduction of 50 per cent.

"Noble Ladies of Spain."

The wives of Ministers Richard Mege, Plichon, and Lovet have received the decoration of Noble Ladies of Spain.

The Italian Budget.

FLORENCE, May 24.—The Chambers have voted the budget by a large majority. The estimates amount to 765,000,000 livres.

A Big Bully.

LONDON, May 24.—Russia continues to bully Switzerland about the fugitive from justice, Metschakoff, insisting upon his immediate surrender to the Russian authorities. The Swiss Government answers that the culprit is not to be found.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Theatre Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A delegation of theatrical managers was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, urging a repeal of the tax on the gross receipts of places of amusement. The committee, in the bill already reported, had excepted places of amusement from the repeal of the tax on gross receipts, and increased that tax fifty per cent. It is not likely that the committee will agree to the request of the delegation.

Banking and Currency.

The next committee to be called is Banking and Currency, and it is expected that General Garfield, chairman of that committee, will report a bill withdrawing three per cents. and increasing the circulation of national bank notes ninety-five millions. It is said the Secretary of the Treasury is very anxious to have this bill passed, and that the friends of the administration will do their best to put it through. As it is a contraction measure, it meets with strong opposition from Western members.

Certifying Checks.

The Banking and Currency Committee at a meeting to-day discussed the resolution submitted with their report on the gold panic investigation, to prohibit bankers certifying checks unless the actual amount covered by the certificate is deposited with them. The committee propose to put this in the form of a bill, and report it to the House. It was thought that a law of this kind would help to break up much of the speculation in gold carried on in Wall street.

The Transcontinental Railroad.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee, after considering and adopting various amendments, finally agreed to-day to report the Transcontinental Railroad bill. This is the Fremont project, and it will be supported by the committee in the House as against the Senate bill.

Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement.

From the Associated Press.

The Senate committee of conference on the fifteenth amendment bill consists of Messrs. Stewart, Edmunds, and Stockton, and the House conferees are Messrs. Bingham, Davis, and Kerr. They were in conference at the Vice-President's room yesterday afternoon, and last night to a late hour.

The Vice-President Coming to Philadelphia.

The Vice-President at the opening of the Senate to-day called Mr. Anthony to act as President *pro tem.* and left for Philadelphia, to preside this evening at the forty-sixth anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union.

Ocean Telegraphing.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had a delegation of telegraph cable men before them to-day, among them Cyrus Field, Barney, and Hubbard, each of whom has a scheme for an ocean telegraph, and wants franchises of some sort from the Government.

Mr. Lynch's Commercial Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The House, by a vote of 85 to 97, has refused to second the demand for the previous question on Lynch's bill for the revival of American commerce. But for the expiration of the morning hour it is believed the bill would have been laid on the table and killed.

Nearly all the Western and Southern members voted against it on the ground, that it discriminated against farmers and in favor of the commercial classes.

General Schenck

returned to-day from Ohio, and the Ways and Means Committee will take up the Funding bill to-morrow.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Fenian Excitement.

BUFFALO, May 24.—There is some activity among the Fenian leaders. Men are quietly concentrated at the rendezvous here. It is impossiblep to say at this time where the invasion will be made. The point first attempted may be a blind. It is thought the frontier is lined with men. It is reported that the United States steamer Michigan has taken up position at Port Colbourne, Canada, in the harbor, to protect the Welland Canal.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, to-day at noon:—

1500 shares Connecticut Mining Co.	½
2700 shares Story Centre Oil Co. (for the lot)	$3·50
300 shares Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company	84·80
4 shares Kensington National Bank	128·00
6 shares Western National Bank	70½
1 share Philadelphia Library	56·00
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	5·50
1 share Point Breeze Park Associarion	104·00
3 shares Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike road	30·00
$1000 Schuyl. Navigation Boat and Car loan, 1863	54
10 shares Horticultural Hall	8·25
20 shares Philadelphia Petroleum Storage Co.	3·00
$2300 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway	87¾
$3000 2d mortgage 7 per cent. bonds Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway	75
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	54·55
141 shares Camden and Atlantic preferred	18·00
$10,000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. bonds	70·44
7 shares Western Market Co.	15·00
500 shares Mount Farm Oil Co.	70
CHESNUT, No. 2642—Elegant Residence	$18,000
CHESNUT, No. 1624—Very valuable Residence	18,000
JACKSON, east of Twenty-ninth—Large Lot	500
TWENTY-NINTH and JACKSON, S. E. corner Valuable Lots	660
OLNEY—Two-story Mansion	6,750
OLNEY—Three-story Dwelling	5,500
OLNEY—Large lot, 2½ acres	2000
GROUND-RENT—$35·50 a year	380
FILBERT, No. 911—Business Location, Brick Dwelling	5,100
COLUMBIA AVENUE, west of Broad—Large Lot	1,300
FIFTH (North), No. 815—Frame Dwellings	3,800
VINE, No. 1727—Modern Residence	10,800
PINE, No. 1509—Brick Dwelling	2,900
LOMBARD, No. 1837—Store and Dwelling	3,900

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

The Search for Dr. Livingstone.

Montpensier and Espartero.

The Red River Complication.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Explosion at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—The captain of a vessel just arrived from an American port reports that on Wednesday last, off Land's End, an explosion occurred on board the barque Asterias, killing the captain and one sailor, and nearly destroying the vessel.

Terrible Murder Near London.

LONDON, May 24.—Considerable excitement exists to-day over the brutal murder during the night of a family of four persons at Uxbridge, a few miles distant from the city. The family consisted of father, mother, sister-in-law and two children. The sister-in-law was to have been married to-day, and it is supposed the murder was prompted in some way from this circumstance. There is no clue whatever to the assassin.

Dr. Livingstone.

LONDON, May 24.—Lord Clarendon announced a further grant in aid of the expedition in search of Livingstone, the African traveller. Vessels have recently left England for Honduras, with cars, engines, etc., for the new road building in that country.

Thn Spanish Crown.

MADRID, May 24.—The *El Tempo* newspaper, in its issue yesterday, said the Duke of Montpensier was very much annoyed at the course his adherents had taken. The Duke demands that his candidature be passed upon openly by the Constituent Cortes, otherwise he will withdraw and publish a manifesto making a complete exposition of the acts of these parties who compromised him. It is now said Espartero has agreed to accept the crown of Spain if the Cortes will elect him.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Light-House Duties.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—By direction of the Secretary of War, upon recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following additional light-house duties are assigned to the officers of the corps of engineers named:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. Duane is charged with the duties of the Second light-house district in addition to those which he now has in the First light-house district; his station to continue at Portland, Me.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Israel Woodruff is charged with the duties of the Third light-house district in addition to these in the Fourth district; station to continue at New York city.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, from Headquarters Military Division Atlantic, is extended until December 1, 1870.

Examination of Midshipmen.

Surgeon N. Pinckney is ordered to duty as president and Surgeons William Grier and Edward Shippen as members of the Medical Board to examine candidates for appointment as midshipmen.

The Columbia Railway Company.

The President to-day signed an act to incorporate the Columbia Railway Company, of the District of Columbia, the act to incorporate the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the act to incorporate the National Savings Bank of the District of Columbia.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the regular session to-day.

The Seal Islands.

The revenue cutter Lincoln, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to the Seal Islands, St. Paul and St. George, for the purpose of aiding their inhabitants, supposed to be in a destitute condition. The Lincoln will take a large supply of provisions from San Francisco, and is expected to start within ten days. The necessary orders were sent by telegraph yesterday. Captain Charles Bryant, revenue agent, now in San Francisco waiting orders, will proceed in the Lincoln, accompanied by an assistant, who will be selected from among the clerks in Secretary Boutwell's office to take charge of the islands.

Canadian Arms at Fort Abercrombie.

Secretary Boutwell having referred to the Secretary of State the letter from the Collector of Customs at Pembina, asking what action should be taken in regard to the removal of arms and munitions belonging to the Canadian Government now stored at Fort Abercrombie, in the Pembina District, up the Red river, should such request be made, Secretary Fish replies substantially that the relations between Canada and the United States in regard to this matter are entirely satisfactory, and there is no objection on the part of the United States to the removal of this Canadian property should the latter Government desire it.

Tax on Tobacco.

Commissioner Delano decides that when a manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, and cigars has more than one place of business, when he carries on portions of his business at separate and distinct places, or in buildings which are not on the same general premises, he must give bond and pay a special tax for each such case.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

War Claim Settled.

BOSTON, May 24.—The Board of Aldermen of this city voted $40,000 to Colonel Burrell in full settlement of his claim for obtaining soldiers and sailors towards the city's quota during the war.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer

REFRIGERATORS.

MARKET STREET,

915

SOLE DEPOT
FOR
"THE DAVIS"
REFRIGERATOR.

915

MARKET STREET.